

THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 94, Vol. IV.

Saturday, October 15, 1864.

{ Price Fourpence;
Stamped, Fivepence.

PARIS.—AGENT FOR THE READER,
MR. J. ROTHSCHILD, Rue de Buci, 14, who will receive Subscriptions and forward Books intended for Review.

GERMANY.—Mr. F. A. BROCKHAUS,
Leipzig, having been appointed Agent for Leipzig and Northern Germany, it is requested that intending Subscribers will send their names to him. Books for Review may also be forwarded to him for enclosure in his Weekly Parcel.

PRUSSIA.—Messrs. ASHER & CO.,
Berlin Agents for THE READER, will receive the names of Subscribers, and take charge of Books intended for Review.

NORTH OF EUROPE.—Messrs. ONCKEN,
10, grosser Barstrasse, Hamburg, will supply THE READER, receive Books intended for Review, and forward Communications for the Editor.

WESTERN FIRE OFFICE (LIMITED).

WESTERN LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

CHIEF OFFICES—3, Parliament Street, London, and 77, King Street, Manchester.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., forwarded post free.

ARTHUR SCRATCHLEY, M.A.,
General Manager and Actuary.
Private Agents Wanted.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., Cap. 2.
1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

Every description of LIFE ASSURANCE Business transacted at the lowest rates of Premium consistent with security.

The various Tables, some of which are peculiar to this Company, have been studiously adapted to the requirements of every class of Assurers.

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

1, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT VERY LOW PREMIUMS. Annual Division of Profits. All Premiums on Policies with Profits, British or Indian, Military or Civil, reduced one-half in 1864 after six payments. Accumulated Funds, £815,000. Annual Income, £135,000. Prospectus on application at the Head Office as above, or at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

FREDK. HENDRIKS,
Actuary and Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

1, Old Broad Street, and 16 and 17, Pall Mall, London.

Established 1803.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund, £1,900,000.
Losses paid, £3,000,000.

FIRE INSURANCES granted on every description of property at home and abroad at moderate rates. Claims liberally and promptly settled.

Insurances on Stock, Machinery, Utensils, and Fixtures in Trade effected at a reduction of one-half the duty formerly charged.

ANDREW BADEN, Superintendent.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

43, ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S.W.

FOUNDED IN 1845.

Trustees:

The Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart. | Henry Pownall, Esq.

Every information will be readily afforded on application.
HENRY D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

10, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.—DIRECTORS: Chairman—CHARLES HARWOOD, Esq., F.S.A., Judge of the County Court of Kent, and Recorder of Shrewsbury.—Deputy Chairman—JOHN CHURCHILL, Esq.—Every description of Life Assurance.—Annual Income, £130,000. The Reserved Fund exceeds Half a Million.

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

HERCULES FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), 94, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.—NON-TARIFF FIRE INSURANCE. NEW PLAN OF ASSURING SECOND-CLASS LIVES. See Prospectus.

Agents are required on liberal terms.

SAMUEL J. SHRUBB, Manager and Secretary.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.—THE
INTRODUCTORY LECTURE (open to the Public) will be delivered by T. HEWITT KEY, M.A., F.R.S., at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, on MONDAY, November 14th, at 4 p.m. precisely. Subject:—"The Verbs signifying 'to be' in the Indo-European family: their One Origin and Primitive Meaning."

ROYAL SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND MARINE ENGINEERING.

The Rev. J. WOOLLEY, LL.D., Inspector-General and Director of Studies.

C. W. MERRIFIELD, F.R.S., Principal.

H. J. PURKISS, B.A., Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vice-Principal.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have determined, after communication with the Admiralty and the Institute of Naval Architects, to open at South Kensington a School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, for the instruction not only of Admiralty pupils from the Royal Dockyards and officers of the Royal Navy, but also for the use of Naval Architects and Ship-builders in wood and iron, Marine Engineers, Foremen of Works, Shipwrights, and the public generally.

The Admiralty have deposited their Collection of Naval Models at the South Kensington Museum, and private ship-builders have contributed to the collection.

The School will have a yearly Session at South Kensington of six months, from November to April.

The fee for the full course of instruction will be £25 for each Session of six months, or £60 for the course of three years.

Four free studentships will be given in competition if qualified candidates enter, and to the two best of these scholarships of £50 per annum.

The subjects of the competitive examination, with the number of marks attached to each, will be as follows:—

*Pure mathematics, including arithmetic, geometry (plane and descriptive), trigonometry, and the elements of the differential and integral calculus	2500 marks.
*Theoretical mechanics, or applied mathematics	1000 "
Practical mechanics	750 "
Practical shipbuilding	2000 "
Steam	750 "
Physics	500 "
Chemistry	500 "
Mechanical and freehand drawing	750 "

* In these subjects at least half marks will be required.

The competition this year will take place before Christmas. Students must have entered the school, and paid the fees, to be eligible to compete, and the fees will be returned if the student be successful. The syllabus of the subjects, except practical shipbuilding, is given in the Directories for Science and Navigation Schools. All communications to be addressed to the Secretary, South Kensington Museum, W.

WORKING MENS' COLLEGE,
45, GREAT ORMOND STREET.

The GENERAL MEETING of Teachers and Students will be held on THURSDAY next, the 20th inst., at 8.30 p.m., when the PRINCIPAL will deliver his INAUGURAL ADDRESS. The First Term of the Eleventh Year will begin on the Monday after, when Special Classes will be formed for the study of PHYSIOLOGY, BOTANY, and LOGIC, in addition to the ordinary ones for LANGUAGES, MATHEMATICS, DRAWING, BOOKKEEPING, VOCAL MUSIC, &c., &c.

F. D. MAURICE, M.A., Principal.

THE GENERAL PROVIDENT AND CONFIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES:—14, New King Street, Covent Garden, London.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Honourable Lord Henry Gordon, Chairman.
All kinds of Assurance and Annuity business transacted by this Company. 70 per cent. of the profits divided amongst the Insurers every fifth year.

Policies payable during the lifetime of Insurer.
SICK POLICIES guaranteeing from 5s. to £5 per week during Sickness.

Prospectuses forwarded to any address, and all communications will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

G. W. GIDLEY LAKE, Manager.
Active Agents Wanted.

THE EMPEROR LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

EXAMPLES OF BONUS NOW DECLARED.

Sum Assured.	Age.	Or bonus in addition to the sum assured.	Or cash in reduction of the next annual premium.	Or permanent reduction of future annual premium.
£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1000	43	85 2 0	30 1 8	3 5 3
600	27	38 12 0	10 2 0	0 16 9
500	50	42 16 0	17 8 4	2 5 4
100	44	7 13 0	2 15 0	0 6 1
50	65	7 2 0	3 14 4	0 17 2

A Dividend of 5 per cent., with a Bonus of 1 per cent., paid to the Shareholders. Claims paid within 14 days after proof of death.

THE NEXT BONUS WILL BE DECLARED IN 1867. Fire Assurance at the usual rates. Duty on Stock in Trade reduced to 1s. 6d. per cent.

Forms of Proposal for Assurance, Prospectus, &c., forwarded on application to

EBENEZER CLARKE, Jun., Secretary,
78, Cannon Street West, E.C.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

The THIRTEENTH YEAR.—INVESTMENT for CAPITAL and SAVINGS. Present rate of INTEREST, 5 per cent. per annum on Shares, and 4 per cent. on the DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT. The taking of Land is quite optional. Freehold Franchise in 22 Counties can be secured. Villas and Houses for Sale. Land in large or small quantities. No Partnership Liability. Prompt Withdrawals when required. Prospectuses Free to any part of the World.

TRUSTEES—Viscount Ranelagh and J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Viscount Ranelagh.

Vice-Chairman—Colonel Brownlow Knox, M.P.

Bective, Earl of, M.P.

Bourke, Hon. Robert.

Cobbold, J. C., Esq., M.P.

Currie, H. W., Esq.

Holmes, T. Knox, Esq.

Ingestre, Viscount, M.P.

Jervis, Capt., M.P.

Meyrick, Lieut.-Col. Augustus

Newcomen, C. E., Esq.

Palk, Sir Lawrence, Bart., M.P.

Pownall, Henry, Esq.

Talbot, The Hon. and Rev. W.C.

Winstanley, Newnham W., Esq.

PATRONS and GENERAL COMMITTEE (composed of Noblemen, Members of Parliament, and other Gentlemen) are upwards of Eighty in number.

Secretary—CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Esq.

SUCCESS OF THE SOCIETY.

Shares issued to 30th September, 1864, are	21,228 (£50 each) ...	£1,061,400 0 0
Last Year's Receipts (to Michaelmas, 1864.)	...	81,242 15 3
Total Cash Receipts from formation of Society to 30th September, 1864	...	782,389 13 10
Total Withdrawals to ditto	...	231,487 1 7
Total Amount of Land Sold to 30th of September, 1864...	...	368,800 13 10
Reserved Fund to same date	...	11,000 0 0

TEMPERANCE PERMANENT LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

PERSONS HAVING CASH TO INVEST

Should examine the Prospectus of this Society. Depositors are guaranteed a fixed rate of interest—5 per cent. per annum—payable half-yearly. Principal withdrawable at a few days' notice. Investing members have profit credited to them yearly; those holding completed shares receive profit half-yearly. The profit credited to members during the past ten years has been at the rate of 74 per cent. per annum.

PERSONS WANTING MONEY

Can have advances on Freehold or Leasehold Property for any period of years not exceeding fifteen, the mortgage being redeemable by equal monthly instalments. Interest (in addition to a small premium), 5 per cent. on the balance each year.

Apply to HENRY J. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

OFFICES—34, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

NOTE.—Three hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling have been advanced on house property alone.

GREAT NORTHERN CEMETERY AND FUNERAL COMPANY.—This Company undertake Funerals of all Classes, by RAILWAY or ROAD, at Fixed Charges.

WORKING MAN'S FUNERAL, Complete ... £1. 14s. 0d.

Other Funerals from £2. 15s. to £16. 16s. and upwards.

MORTUARY at the Company's PRIVATE RAILWAY STATION, YORK ROAD, KING'S CROSS, for the deposit of bodies FREE OF CHARGE.

Books of Prices and further particulars may be had of any of the Company's Agents, and at the

OFFICES:—122, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH,

Or an Allowance of £6 per Week while laid up by Injury caused by

ACCIDENT OF ANY KIND,

Whether Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, or at Home, may be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 to the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

MORE THAN 8000 CLAIMS FOR

COMPENSATION

HAVE BEEN PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY PAID.

For Particulars apply to the Clerks at any of the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Offices, 10, REGENT STREET, and 64, CORNHILL.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Every description of Banking Business conducted with South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and also by Agency with New Zealand, upon current terms with the respective Colonies.

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

London, 54, Old Broad Street, E.C.

"What has long been wanted."—Times, Sept. 1861.

NOTICE.—THE SLANG DICTIONARY;

or, the Words, Phrases, and "Fast" Expressions of High and Low Society, an entirely new Work, embodying the small volume issued in 1859, and giving four times as much matter, is ready this day at all Booksellers, 8vo., price 6s. 6d.; by post, 7s., pp. 325. JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, Piccadilly, London.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

Third Issue of 10,000 Shares, at Ten Shillings per Share Premium.

THE ESTATES BANK, LIMITED.

(Late the Alliance National Land, Building, and Investment Company, Limited.)

Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862, by which the Liability of Shareholders is Limited to the amount of their Shares.

Capital, £500,000, in 50,000 Shares of £10 per Share. Deposit, 10s. per Share on Application, and 10s. per Share on Allotment. Premium, 10s. per Share, to be paid on Application. No Calls to exceed 10s. per Share, nor to be at less Intervals than Three Months, and not less than two Calendar Months' notice of each Call to be given. It is not intended to call up more than £5 per Share at any time.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Hattersley, Esq., Railway Ticket Case Works, Paddington, Middlesex (Chairman).
Job Caudwell, Esq., F.R.S.L., Publisher, 335, Strand, and Haverstock Hill, London (Deputy Chairman).
William Paul Cliff, Esq., Merchant, 57, Basinghall Street, London, and Grosvenor Park, Surrey.
William Elgie Corner, Esq. (Messrs. W. E. Corner and Son, Director of the International Shipowners' Association), Shipowner, Leadenhall Street, and Lloyd's.
George Dibley, Esq. (Messrs. Braby & Co.), Fitzroy Works, Euston Road, and Haverstock Hill, London.
Hubert George Grist, Esq. (Messrs. L. Arnett & Co.), Manchester Street, Marylebone, and Barnsbury Park, Middlesex.
Edward William Madams, Esq. (Director of the Alliance Shipping Insurance Association), Shipowner, New Cross, Surrey, and Littlehampton, Sussex.
George Henry Money, Esq. (Director of the Bank of Wales), 9, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, and Carlton Club, London.

SOLICITORS.

Henry Earle, Esq., 29, Bedford Row, London, W.C.
Henry Oldham, Esq., 42, Fleet Street, Dublin.
Robert Augustus Macrory, Esq., Ulster Chambers, Belfast.
Messrs. Adams and Julian, 43, South Mall, Cork.
E. M. Coleman, Esq., 1, Cannon Street, Birmingham.
Messrs. Sharp, Harrison, and Sharp, Southampton.
Messrs. Butler and J. E. Smith, Leeds.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.

W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.S.S.

BROKERS.

John Scott and Son, 1A, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London.

ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

J. E. Saunders, Esq., F.G.S., Finsbury Circus, London.
Joseph Maguire, Esq., C.E., 195, Great Brunswick Street.
William Hastings, Esq., C.E., Belfast.
Robert Walker, Jun., Esq., Architect, Filton Street, Cork.
Messrs. Henry Edwards and Son, 100, Ashted Row, Birmingham.

AUDITORS.

The Rev. Dawson Burns, 335, Strand, and Haverstock Hill.
W. Wollen Smith, Esq., Hemingford Road, Barnsbury Park.
Walter Ludbrook, Esq., 27, Cheapside, and Camden Town, London.

AGENCY SUPERINTENDENT—Herbert Thompson, Esq., London.

DUBLIN AND LEINSTER BOARD.

Michael Ryan, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Upper Leeson Street, Dublin, and Ashley, Staffordshire (Chairman).
William Ledger Erson, Esq., 39, Henry Street, Dublin, and Blackrock, Co. Dublin (Deputy-Chairman).
George Le Hunte, Esq., M.A., J.P. (Chairman of the Wexford Harbour Commissioners), Abington, Wexford; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, London.
Henry Brown, Esq. (Messrs. Brown, Craig, & Co.), 2, College Green; and 12, Heytesbury Street, Dublin; and South Mall, Cork.
Mark Ballard, Esq., 10 and 11, York Street, Dublin.
John Griffin, Esq., 8, Summer Hill, Dublin.
William Crowe, Esq., Great Brunswick Street, Dublin, and Foxrock, Co. Dublin.
James Charles, Esq., 61, Middle Abbey Street, Dublin, and Donny Carny, Dublin.

ULSTER BOARD.

William Ridgway Jackson, Esq., 10, Donegall Place, Belfast, and Glenmachan House, County Down (Chairman).
Henry Whitaker, Esq., M.D. (Messrs. Wheeler and Whitaker), High Street and Bredalbane Place, Belfast (Deputy Chairman).
William Jones Armstrong, Esq., M.A., Justice of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County Armagh, Glendale House, Killylea; and Union Club, London.
Thomas Cordukes, Esq., Merchant, Belfast, and Glenebor, County Down.
The Rev. John Kingham, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belfast.
William John Nicholl, Esq. (Messrs. Forster, Green, & Co.), College Square, East, Belfast.
James Steelfox, Esq., Manager of Gas Works, Belfast.
James Shaw, Esq. (Messrs. Shaw and Finlay), Ann Street, Belfast, and Sydenham, County Down.
Nathaniel Wood, Esq., 12, Donegall Place, Belfast, and Sydenham, County Down.

MUNSTER BOARD.

Robert Scott, Esq. (Messrs. R. Scott & Co., Iron and Hardware Merchants), St. Patrick's Quay, Cork (Chairman).
Felix Mullan, Esq., J.P., Monkstown, County Cork (Deputy-Chairman).
Alexander McOstrich, Esq., J.P. (Messrs. J. Carmichael & Co., Cork and Liverpool), Carrullins.
John Daly, Esq., T.O. (Messrs. John Daly & Co.), 84, Grand Parade, Cork.
Isaac Julian, Esq., Clarence Terrace, Cork.
George Simpson, Esq., T.O. (Messrs. Baker, Simpson, & Co.), Blacut Manufacturer, Cork, and Bishopsgate Street, London.
William Morgan, Esq., Diamond Hill, Blackrock, County Cork.

NORTH WEST OF IRELAND BRANCH.

Solicitor.—Robert Knox, Esq., Londonderry.
Surveyor.—John G. Ferguson, Esq., Londonderry.
Secretary.—J. H. Bible, Esq., Londonderry.

GENERAL MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

Joseph A. Horner, Esq., F.R.S.L.

OFFICES.

London—150, Strand, W.C.
Dublin—4, D'Olier Street.
Belfast—33, High Street.
Cork—28, St. Patrick Street.
Birmingham—Bank Chambers, Temple Street.

MANAGERS.

J. J. ANDREW.
J. A. MOWATT.
E. ALLWORTHY.
ROBERT DAY, JUN.
F. SCHMIDT.

With Agencies throughout the United Kingdom.

This BANK was established on the 1st of January, 1864 (under the designation of the Alliance National Land, Building, and Investment Company, Limited), for the purpose of developing, under the Limited Liability Act, the operations of a Land and Building Society, combined with the more profitable business of a Land Mortgage Bank. Nearly £40,000 sterling has been advanced on mortgage since the first of January, and is already returning a remunerative rate of interest, whilst a large number of advances on first-class securities are waiting completion. The first Capital of the Bank was £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10, the whole of which was rapidly subscribed by a body of proprietors, numbering more than 1400. This Capital was, however, found totally inadequate to meet the demands on the Mortgage Department alone, and the Directors, consequently, had to forego many advantageous opportunities of profitable investment. The Capital has, therefore, been increased to Half-a-Million in order that the business of the Bank may be developed to its legitimate extent. On the 6th ultimo (September, 1864), the Directors decided to make a second issue of 10,000 Shares: and such is the confidence of the proprietary in the undertaking that, notwithstanding the high rate of discount prevailing, a large proportion thereof have been already taken up, and arrangements have been made for privately placing the remainder. The Directors are now prepared to receive subscriptions from the public for a third issue of 10,000 Shares, at a premium of Ten Shillings per Share.

PROBABLE PROFITS.

Experience has shown that no better means of investment is to be found than is furnished by well-managed Associations of this class. The following are among the dividends that have been realized:—

The London and County Land and Building Company, Limited, pays 20 per cent.
The British Land Company, Limited, pays 15 per cent.

RESOLUTION OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The confidence which the Proprietors have in the success of the Bank is also shown by the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted at the First Ordinary General Meeting, on the 30th June:—

"Resolved.—That the Shareholders are greatly gratified with the success of the first half-year's business of the Company, and hereby pledge themselves to use their utmost exertions to extend its operations and increase its prosperity."

Applications for Shares, accompanied by a Deposit of Ten Shillings per Share, and the Premium of Ten Shillings per Share, must be made through the Secretary or Agents, of whom every information can be obtained.

REDUCED SCALE OF INTEREST.

MONEY, without the Expense of Life
Assurance or Preliminary Fees.—The REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY (Limited) advance LOANS, from £10 to £1000, repayable by instalments, upon Personal Security, Reversions, Bills of Sale, Dock Warrants, Deposit of Deeds, Leases, &c.—Apply at 2, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C., from 9 to 6 daily; Saturdays 9 to 4. Forms gratis.—P. J. HARVEY, Secretary.

MONEY. — £100,000 to be ADVANCED
upon Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold, at 3 and 5 per Cent. Interest; also upon Personal Securities in Town or Country, in sums of not less than £100. Apply to BAXTER and Co., Civil Engineers, Cook's Court, Lincoln's Inn, London. N.B.—No Procuration Fee charged.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY
TAUGHT IN TEN LESSONS (Fee, Ten Guineas), by Mr. ACLAND, 26, Bryanstone Street, Portman Square, near the Marble Arch. At home daily, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

MR. ACLAND, MEDICAL RUBBER and GALVANIST, REMOVED to 26, Bryanstone Street, Portman Square, near the Marble Arch. At home from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily.

CHURCH, TURRET, & STABLE CLOCKS,

BY

T. COOKE AND SONS,

31, Southampton Street, Strand, London.

MANUFACTORY—

BUCKINGHAM WORKS, YORK.

W. LADD, MICROSCOPE AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER (by appointment to the Royal Institution of Great Britain), begs respectfully to inform the Public that Microscopes, Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments of the best construction, may be obtained at his Establishment,

11 and 12, Beak Street, Regent Street, London, W.

The Prize Medal, 1862, is awarded to W. L. for excellence of Microscopes, Induction Coils, &c.

SMITH, BECK, AND BECK'S NEW MERCURIAL MAXIMUM THERMOMETER.—This instrument cannot be put out of order, and registers the heat with the greatest accuracy. A description sent free by post, or to be had on application at 31, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR EVERY HOME AN EXCELSIOR SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINE is the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Price from £6. 6s.

WHIGHT and MANN, 143, Holborn Bars, London, E.C.

Manufactory—Gipping Works, Ipswich.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, GRAEFENBERG VILLA, NEW BARNET, HERTS, close to the Railway Station, under the direction of Mr. MICALFE (Proprietor of the Hydropathic Establishment, Friessnitz House, Paddington Green, W.)

New Barnet, admitted by the Medical Profession to be one of the most salubrious spots in England, adjoins Hadley Wood, and is within half-an-hour's ride by the Great Northern Railway of the King's Cross Station, from whence trains start every hour.

For Terms and Prospectuses apply to Mrs. WESTON, Graefenberg Villa, as above.

GUN COTTON MANUFACTORY:—

GREAT EASTERN CHEMICAL WORKS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK:—MESSRS. THOMAS, PRENTICE, & CO.

THIS MANUFACTORY has been established for the purpose of preparing Gun Cotton, according to the Austrian process, and was opened on the 26th of January last, under the inspection of Baron LENK. Messrs. THOMAS, PRENTICE, & Co. are now able to supply Gun Cotton in its most improved form, either for the purposes of Engineering and Mining, or for Military and Submarine explosion, and for the service of Artillery as a substitute for gunpowder.

The advantages of Baron LENK's Gun Cotton are the following:—

FOR PURPOSES OF ARTILLERY.

1. The same initial velocity of the projectile can be obtained by a charge of Gun Cotton one-fourth of the weight of gunpowder.
2. No smoke from the explosion.
3. Does not foul the gun.
4. Does not heat the gun to the injurious degree of gunpowder.
5. The same velocity to the projectile with much smaller recoil of the gun.
6. Will produce the same initial velocity of projectile with a shorter length of barrel.
7. In projectiles of the nature of explosive shells, Gun Cotton has the advantage of breaking the shell more equally into much more numerous pieces than gunpowder.
8. When used in shells instead of gunpowder, one-third of the weight of the latter produces double the explosive force.

FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING.

9. A charge of Gun Cotton of given size exerts double the explosive force of gunpowder.
10. It may be so used, as, in its explosion, to reduce the rock to much smaller pieces than gunpowder, and so facilitate its removal.
11. Producing no smoke, the work can proceed much more rapidly, and with less injury to health.
12. In working coal mines, bringing down much larger quantities with a given charge, and absence of smoke, enable a much greater quantity of work to be done in a given time at a given cost.
13. The weight of Gun Cotton required to produce a given effect in mining is only one-sixth part of the weight of gunpowder.
14. In blasting rock under water the wider range and greater force of a given charge cheapens considerably the cost of submarine work.
15. The peculiar local action of Gun Cotton enables the engineer to destroy and remove submarine stones and rocks without the preliminary delay and expense of boring chambers for the charge.

FOR MILITARY ENGINEERING.

16. The weight of Gun Cotton is only one-sixth that of gunpowder.
17. Its peculiar localized action enables the engineer to destroy bridges and palisades, and to remove every kind of obstacle with great facility.
18. For submarine explosion, either in attack or defence, it has the advantage of a much wider range of destructive power than gunpowder.
19. For the same purpose. From its lightness it has the advantage of keeping afloat the water-tight case in which it is contained, while gunpowder sinks it to the bottom.

FOR NAVAL WARFARE.

20. Where guns are close together, as in the batteries of ships and case-mated forts, the absence of smoke removes the great evil, of the firing of one gun impeding the aim of the next, and thus Gun Cotton facilitates rapid firing.
21. Between decks, also, the absence of smoke allows continuous rapid firing to be maintained. The absence of fouling and of heating is equally advantageous for naval as for military artillery.

GENERAL ADVANTAGES.

22. Time, damp, and exposure do not alter the qualities of the patent Gun Cotton.
 23. It can be transported through fire without danger, simply by being wetted, and when dried in the open air it becomes as good as before.
 24. It is much safer than gunpowder, owing to its being manufactured in the shape of rope or yarn.
 25. The patent Gun Cotton has the peculiarity of being entirely free from the danger of spontaneous combustion, and is constant and unalterable in its nature.
- Messrs. THOMAS, PRENTICE, & Co. are now in a position to contract with the owners of mines, engineers, contractors, and Governments, for Gun Cotton prepared in the various forms required for their use. Mining charges will be supplied in the rope form according to the diameter of bore required, and Gun Cotton match-line will be supplied with it. Instructions as to the method of using it in mines will also be supplied.
- They are also prepared to manufacture the Gun Cotton, and deliver it in the form of gun cartridges, adapted to every description of ammunition.
- Artillerists who prefer to manufacture their own cartridges, may make special arrangements with the patentees through Messrs. PRENTICE & Co.

Stowmarket, March 10, 1864.

Sales by Auction.

LIBRARY of M. ARTHUR DINAUX, Membre de l'Académie.
LIBRAIRE:—MADE. BACHELIN-DEFLORENNE, rue des Prêtres, Saint Germain l'Auxerrois, 14: BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE FEU M. ARTHUR DINAUX, Membre Correspondant de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, de la Société des Antiquaires, etc. Première Partie: "Théologie, Sciences et Arts, Beaux-Arts, Mélanges, Belles-Lettres, Poésies, Facéties, Histoire, Bibliographie," etc. Catalogue important. Un volume in-8 de 450 pages, avec une Introduction de M. Gustave Brunet. La vente aura lieu à Paris, Maison Silvestre, du Jeudi, 20 Octobre, et les vingt-cinq jours suivants.

Important Sale: **LIBRARY of M. C. B. HASE, Membre de l'Institut.**

LABITTE, LIBRAIRE, 5, QUAI MALAKOIS, PRÈS L'INSTITUT À PARIS:—CATALOGUE DES LIVRES sur les Langues Orientales, sur la Littérature Grecque Ancienne et Moderne, sur l'Archéologie, l'Histoire de France et de l'Algérie; et des MANUSCRITS ANCIENS GRECS ET ORIENTAUX, des CHARTES, etc., composant LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE FEU M. C. B. HASE, Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur, Membre de l'Institut (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres), Membre Associé des Académies de Saint-Petersbourg et de Berlin, Membre de la Société Asiatique, Président de l'Ecole Impériale et Spéciale des Langues Orientales Vivantes, Conservateur des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Impériale, etc., etc.; dont la vente aura lieu le Lundi, 24 Novembre, 1864, et jours suivants, à Paris (Maison Silvestre).

. Le Catalogue est envoyé franco sur demande affranchie.

THE READER.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

SEASON, 1864-5.

FINE-ART and BOOK AUCTION ROOMS, 22, FLEET STREET, London. Established upwards of 40 years for the Sale of Collections of Engravings, Pictures, and Drawings, Libraries, Illustrated Books, and all other Works connected with Literature and the Fine Arts.

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT beg respectfully to acquaint their Friends and the Public that their Season has commenced; and, in making the following announcements of Sales in course of preparation, take the opportunity of expressing their grateful thanks for the valued support accorded them with such continued liberality, and of further assuring them that no exertion or expense will be spared in order to obtain the highest prices for property entrusted to their charge.

The system of Business hitherto pursued by S. and B. embracing the most careful cataloguing with judicious and extensive advertising, will be adhered to with increased effort, and this, combined with their large and influential connexion, will, they have no doubt, be rewarded by a success unprecedented at any former period.

Intending Subscribers to any of the following Sales will confer a great kindness by intimating the same at once, also by forwarding their lists, in order that a selection may be made of the Sale likely to insure the most advantageous results.

Small consignments received and treated with the same careful consideration as those of greater importance, and an immediate settlement in Cash at the conclusion of a Sale, or a liberal advance made if, through pressure of business, they cannot be realised as early as could be desired.

Popular Modern Engravings by all the Eminent Artists—Chromo-Lithographs—Water-Colour Drawings—Oil-Paintings—Elegantly Framed Subjects—Photographs and Photographic Albums, &c.—Ten Days' Sale.

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet Street, on **WEDNESDAY, October 12**, and nine following Evenings, at half-past 6 o'clock most punctually, a very important and extensive **COLLECTION OF MODERN ENGRAVINGS**, including many elegantly-framed Subjects, comprising amongst others:—Shoeing the Horse, after Landseer, proof before letters—The Sanctuary, proof before letters—Crossing the Bridge, proof before letters—The Slide, after Webster, artist's proof—The Prison Window, by Phillips, artist's proof—The Old Temeraire (the large plate), after J. M. W. Turner, proof before letters—Scott and Friends at Abbotsford, after Faed, artist's proof—The Life-Boat, after Brooks, artist's proof (a charming plate, just published)—Mercury and Argus, after J. M. W. Turner—Dialogue at Waterloo, after Landseer—Dover and Hastings, after Turner, the pair, proofs—Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art—and many others—also a large Assortment of Chromo-Lithographs (recently published)—Water-Colour Drawings and Oil-Paintings—Photographs and Photographic Albums. In the same Sale will also be offered a few Stocks of Engravings, including the

ENTIRE REMAINERS

of Celebrated Subjects, by Millais, Rosa Bonheur, Faed, Landseer, Webster, and other great artists—also an extensive Assortment of Coloured Engravings, Scraps and Fancy Subjects, Cut and Gilt Mounts, Racing and other Sporting Prints, Portfolios, &c.

May be viewed on the morning of Sale, and Catalogues (which are now ready) forwarded by post on receipt of six stamps.

Important Collection of Rare and Curious Black-Letter Literature, Productions in the Infancy of Printing, Early Editions of the Holy Scriptures, Liturgical and Biblical Works.

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet Street, on **MONDAY, October 13**, and three following days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the Choice, Curious, and very **VALUABLE LIBRARY** of the late **CHARLES FREWEN LORD, Esq.** of Clifford's Inn, and 5, Clifton Villas, Maida Hill, which will be found particularly rich in Puritan and Nonconformist Literature—Works by the Martyrs and Clergy of the Church of England, zealous in the Cause of the Reformation—Controversial Treatises relative to the Troubles of the Church of the First and Second—Writings by the Heads of Colleges, Fellows, Scholars, and Laymen who were Sequestered, Harassed, Persecuted, &c. in the Times of the Great Rebellion—Works by the Nonjurors, eminent Lawyers and Antiquaries, distinguished in the Civil Commotions, amongst which may be enumerated—

IN FOLIO: Book of Common Prayer, black letter, known as the Sealed Book, very rare, calf, gilt edges, 1662—Cranmer's Answer to Gardiner, very rare, calf extra, 1580—Dart's Canterbury Cathedral, plates—Hogarth's Works, upwards of 150 plates, atlas folio, morocco extra—Knight's Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, 80 large plates, 2 vols., morocco—Bernardi Epistole, rare specimen of early typography, 1463—Speed's History of Great Britain, calf extra—Jewell's Works, black letter, calf, gilt—Erasmus's New Testament, dedicated to Edward the Sixth, black letter, calf, 1531—Caryl's Exposition of the Book of Job, 4 vols., calf—Biblia Sacra Latina, Venet., 1476—Thomas Aquinas's Catena Aurea in IV. Evangelia, Venet., 1482—Keach's Scripture Metaphors, best edition, calf, 1772—Vestiges of Old London, 37 etchings, morocco—Misale Speciale, gothic type, 1500—Foxe's Book of Martyrs, black letter, 3 vols., original oak binding, 1631—Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, calf, gilt, 1714—Leslie's Works, 2 vols., calf, gilt, 1721—Sermones Theauri, gothic type, printed by Koburger, 1496—Whitgift's (Abp.) Defense, black letter, 1574—Weaver's Funeral Monuments, calf antique, 1631.

IN QUARTO: Shakespeare's Plays, from the text of Johnson and Steevens, plates by Heath, Fusell, and Stothard, together with Boydell's set of plates, 7 vols., russia extra, with borders of gold on the sides—Biblia Sacra Latina, Vulgate Editionis, morocco antique, very rare, 1489—Lewis's Topographical Dictionary—Britton's Fine Arts of the English School, plates—Hogarth's Works, morocco—Bagster's Polyglot Bible—Neal's Puritans, 2 vols.—Jackson's Ancient Kingdoms, 3 vols., calf—Antiquarian Repertory, plates, 4 vols., russia—Wycliffe's New Testament, beautifully printed by Whittingham, from Lea Wilson's copy, morocco, Pickering, 1845—Trilogium Anime, gothic type, Nuremb., 1498—Bryant's Ancient Mythology, plates, 3 vols., calf—Cook's Voyages, numerous plates, with the Atlas, 9 vols., calf—Calmet's Biblical Dictionary, by Charles Taylor, 200 plates, 5 vols., calf.

IN OCTAVO: Rawlinson's Herodotus, 4 vols., calf extra—Shakespeare's Plays, by Reed, 31 vols., large paper, russia—Milton's Works, by Todd, 6 vols., large paper, russia—Wall on Infant Baptism, 4 vols., cloth gilt—Sterne's Works, best Edition, 4 vols., calf extra—Friends in Council, 4 vols., calf extra—Macaulay's Essays, 3 vols., calf extra—Prescott's Mexico, 3 vols., calf extra—Hallam's Works, 6 vols., calf extra—Pictorial Edition of Shakespeare, 8 vols., bound in 17, green morocco, extra—Arabian Nights, pictorial edition, 3 vols., citron morocco extra—Spectator, Tatler, and Guardian, 14 vols., large paper, russia extra—Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, by Dallaway, 150 portraits by Finden, 5 vols., turkey, morocco extra—Hearne's Metrical Chronicles, 4 vols., turkey, morocco extra—Foxe's Book of Martyrs, by Townsend, 8 vols.—Pictorial Edition of the Holy Bible, 4 vols.—Müller's Dorians, 2 vols.—Beloe's Anecdotes, 6 vols.—Locke's Works, with his Life, by Lord King, 11 vols., calf extra—Sussex Archaeological Collection, 5 vols.—Mitford's Greece, by Lord Redesdale, 8 vols., morocco—Jeffrey's (Lord) Contributions to the Edinburgh Review, 3 vols., calf extra—Gibbon's Rome, by Dean Milman, Guizot, and Dr. Smith, 8 vols., calf extra—Todd's Milton, new edition,

4 vols., calf extra—Maxwell's Life of Wellington, 3 vols., calf extra—Brown's (Sir J.) Works, best edition, 4 vols., morocco—Johnson's (Dr.) Works, 11 vols., morocco—Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, by Soames, best edition, 4 vols., calf extra—Fuller's Church History, by Brewer, best edition, 6 vols., calf gilt—Robin Hood, by Gutch, illustrated by Fairholt, 2 vols., calf antique—Ritson's Works, 7 vols.—Melville's Sermons, 5 vols., calf antique—Lardner's (Dr. N.) Works, 10 vols., calf gilt—Middleton's Dramatic Works, by Dyce, 5 vols., large paper, morocco—Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual, 5 vols.—Smyth's (Prof.) Lectures, 5 vols., calf extra—Chaucer's Romaunt of the Rose, &c., by Sir H. Nicolas, 3 vols.; and many others, mostly best editions, and bound in the first style, by Aitken, Clarke and Bedford, Fosbrooke, Hayday, Kalthoeber, Kelly, Lewis, Mackenzie, Meyer, Nutt and Son, Orrin & Co., Riviere, Silani, Wright, Zschendorf, and other equally eminent binders, together with the first-class Spanish Mahogany Bookcases, Library Furniture, &c.

Catalogues (which are now ready) may be obtained at the Rooms, and at the Offices of Messrs. Cole and Jones, 15, Old Jewry Chambers, Solicitors for the Administratrix.

Charming Water-Colour Drawings, including the Contents of the Studio of the late J. ARCHER, Esq., of Oakley Square.

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet Street, on **THURSDAY, November 10**, and following day, a Valuable **COLLECTION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS**, comprising Examples by—

Bentley, C.	Fripp	Müller, W.	Stone, F.
Buckley	Goodall, F.	Penley, A.	Stothard
Callow, W.	Harding, J. D.	Prout, S.	Taylor, C.
Cattermole, G.	Herbert, J.	Pyne, J. B.	Taylor, F.
Chambers	Hunt, W.	Reed, J. C.	Turner, J. M. W.
Collins, W.	Ince	Richardson	Varley
Cox, D.	Joy, W.	Rowbotham	Westall
Duncan	Knell	Salmon	Wilkie, D.
Dutton	Leitch	Shepherd	Williams, W.
Fieilding	Melville	Stanfield, C.	Wright

—and other Eminent Artists; also, a few Cabinet Paintings in Gilt Frames.

Catalogues (when ready) forwarded on receipt of two stamps.

Important Annual Sale of Valuable Reminders, choice Illustrated and Illuminated Works, in elegant bindings, suitable for Christmas Presents, including the entire Reminders of Beeton's most Saleable Publications.

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet Street, on **MONDAY, November 14**, and following days, at 1 o'clock precisely,

VALUABLE and IMPORTANT REMAINERS of BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED and ILLUMINATED BOOKS,

the greater portion in elegant and expensive bindings, comprising the entire Stocks of some of the most popular Works ever issued, amongst which may be enumerated:—1000 Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book—200 Milton's Prose and Poetical Works, by Mitford, 8 vols.—300 Nesfield's Sketches of Medieval Architecture, half morocco—165 Victoria Psalter, illuminated by Owen Jones, 100 folio pages in colours and gold, sumptuously bound—600 Life of Luther, 12 steel engravings, with text by J. H. Merle d'Aubigné—600 Bush Friends in Tasmania, by Mrs. Meredith (sells £2, 2s.)—150 Illuminated Family Bible (sells £3, 10s.)—120 Fairbairn's Crests, 2 vols.—70 Brandon's Analysis of Gothic Architecture, 2 vols.—50 Brandon's Parish Churches—80 Winkles's Cathedrals, 3 vols.—20 Bojardo's Ariosto, 9 vols.—200 Greg's Essays, 2 vols.—5 Pickering's Prayer Book, folio—300 Meham's Siege of Lucknow—300 Atkinson's Campaign in India—548 Dresser's Art of Decorative Design—520 Ephesus and the Temple of Diana, by Edward Falkener (sells £2, 2s.)—105 The Church's Floral Calendar—850 Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information—850 Beeton's Dictionary of Science and Arts—350 Dictionary of Universal Biography—1650 Beeton's Household Management—200 Garden Management—750 Book of Home Pets, &c.—500 Wild Sports of the World—900 Danae, Saxons, and Normans, by Edgar—500 Phaulcon the Adventurer—48 The Rhine (Rotterdam to Mayence), exquisitely illustrated by Birket Foster—350 vols. Charles Lever's Works, the Library Edition, illustrated, being the entire remainder—3000 Edgar's Heroes of England, new edition, just issued—1000 Kingston's Tales for All Ages—1500 Babes in the Wood—600 Edgar's Heroes of Europe—800 Songs for the Little Ones at Home—1000 Gray's Poetical Works, illustrated by Birket Foster—250 Art Album—1000 Herbert's Poetical Works—250 Longfellow's Poetical Works—300 Mornings with Mamma, 3 vols.—1000 Crawley's Hand-Books—200 Cowden Clarke's Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines—1500 Pickering's Diamond Classics—550 Fife and the Drum—500 Robinson Crusoe, 7s. 6d.—250 Curiosities of Savage Life—250 How I Won my Spurs—250 Western Lands and Waters—750 Boys' Own Volume, 3 vols.—1000 Shakespeare Memorial—500 Beeton's Annuals, 3 vols. in 1—100 Boys' Own Magazine, 4 vols.—200 All About It—500 Cressy and Poictiers—500 Stories of the Wars—1000 Life and Times of Garibaldi—250 Boys' Yearly Book—2000 Beeton's Hand-Books of Animals, &c.—500 English Woman's Cookery Book—500 Gulliver's Travels—1250 Beeton's Hand-Book of Games, &c.—500 Life of Lord William Russell—250 Cracker Bon-Bon—140 Merrie Tales—140 Parlour Magic—100 Howitt's New Treasury—4000 Common Prayer, long primer 24mo., printed on toned paper—4000 Church Service, ruby 32mo., printed on toned paper—70 Brierley's Baltic—34 Weaving and Jewellery, half morocco—153 Habit and Horse—122 Loved and Lost—250 War in Italy—86 Andrews's West Indies—21 German Artist's Portfolio, a series of views illustrative of German Life, coloured and mounted in portfolio—and numerous others.

Catalogues (when ready) forwarded on receipt of six stamps.

Valuable Literary Properties.

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT will INCLUDE in their SALE of **NOVEMBER 14**, the Entire **STOCKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES, and COPYRIGHTS of DE LA VOYE'S ELEMENTARY WORKS**, comprising, 748 Le Narrateur—1037 Nouveau Choix de Morceaux Français—1103 La Chaumière Indienne—122 Le Petit Facteur Français—642 Guillaume Tell—1118 Estelle et Némorin—820 Heures Dorées—864 Atala—111 Aventures de Télémaque—702 Eliaabeth, ou les Exilés de Sibérie—326 Résultats de l'Etude, du Gout, et du Talent—also, the Stereotype Plates to De la Voyer's French and English Dictionary, and Rules for Beginners. Also will be included the very important Copyrights, Stereotype Plates, Woodcuts, and Stock of Hughes's Series of Graded Reading Lesson Books, consisting of original Articles and Treatises by distinguished men well known in Literature, Science, and Art, profusely illustrated with 470 Engravings, 12mo. (sells 3s. 6d. each)—also, the valuable Stereotype Plates, Copyrights, and Woodblocks of Mary Howitt's Three Treasures of Stories for Young People, illustrated by John Palmer, Coleman, and Zwecker 5 vols., sm. or. svo. (sells 5s. each).

Magnificent Collection of Books, in sumptuous bindings, principally the Library of a Nobleman, removed from Paris.

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, on **FRIDAY, November 18**, at 1 o'clock precisely, a very Choice **COLLECTION of BOOKS**, many splendidly bound, and of great rarity and beauty, including—

IN FOLIO: Masterpieces of Industrial Art and Sculpture, 2 vols., in parts—Roberts's Sketches in Egypt and the Holy Land, an original set, coloured and mounted—Musée Français, 4 vols., morocco—Demidoff, Voyage Pittoresque et Archéologique en Russie, morocco—Jones's (Owen) Grammar of Ornament, a subscriber's copy, in parts—The Turner Gallery, choice artist's proofs—Captain Baillie's Etchings—Florence Gallery, 4 vols., morocco—British Gallery of Portraits, 2 vols.—Munich Gallery, 2 vols., morocco—Claude's Liber Studiorum—Nash's Windsor Castle, coloured and mounted—Lake Price's Venice, coloured and mounted—Nash's Old English Mansions, the 4th series—Stuart and Revett's Athens, 4 vols.—Meyrick's Ancient Armour, 3 vols.—Macklin's Bible, 4 vols., old morocco—Lodge's Portraits—Richardson's Vitruvius Britannicus, 2 vols.—Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, 2 vols.—Bloch's Fishes, 6 vols., morocco—Ornements des Anciens Maîtres du 15e au 18e Siècle, 2 vols., morocco—Orfèveries et Ouvrages en Métal du Moyen Age, 2 vols., morocco—Simpson's Seat of War in the East, coloured and mounted in two morocco portfolios—Baker's Northamptonshire, 3 vols.—Turner's Notitia Monastica—Dugdale's Warwickshire—Stowe's London, by Strype, 2 vols., best edition—Camden's Britannia, 3 vols., russia—Ashmole's Order of the Garter—King's Monumenta Antiqua, 4 vols.—M'Kenny's Indian Tribes of North America, 3 vols.—Dodwell's Views in Greece, morocco—Hogarth's Works—Hoare's History of Wiltshire—H. B.'s Caricatures, 9 vols., complete set—Raine's Durham—Gould's Mammalia of Australia—Sharpe's Architectural Parallels.

IN QUARTO: Harleian Miscellany, 10 vols.—Somers's Tracts, 16 vols.—Grose's Antiquities of England and Wales, 6 vols., full morocco—Britton's Architectural Antiquities, 5 vols.—Langard's History of England, 8 vols.—Scott's Bible, 6 vols.—Scott's Border Antiquities, 2 vols.—Aekermann's History of Cambridge, 2 vols.—Britton and Brayley's Scenery, 5 vols.—Forbes's Oriental Memoirs, 4 vols.—Reeves's Conchologia Systematica, 2 vols.—Albin's History of Birds, 3 vols.—Lord Orford's Works, 5 vols.—Hale's Chronology, 4 vols.—Pugin's Gothic Architecture, 2 vols.—Pennant's London Illustrated, 4 vols.—Costumes of All Nations, 7 vols., morocco—Evelyn and Pepys's Memoirs and Diaries, 4 vols.—Audubon's Birds of America, 7 vols., morocco—Caulfield's Portraits, 4 vols., large paper—Costumes Historiques des 12e, 13e, et 15e Siècles, 3 vols., morocco—Billings's Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland, 4 vols., russia.

IN OCTAVO: Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, 3 vols., russia—Dibdin's Tour in France, 3 vols.—Bancroft's History of America, 8 vols.—Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, 5 vols., morocco—Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, by Dallaway, 5 vols.—Collins's Peerage, by Sir E. Brydges, 9 vols.—Numismatic Journal and Chronicle, 23 vols.—Johnson and Steevens's Shakespeare, 21 vols.—Sharon Turner's History of England, 12 vols.—Spenser's Works, by Todd, 8 vols.—Winkles's Cathedrals, 3 vols.—Lowe's Ferns, 8 vols.—Hallam's Works, 10 vols.—Walpole's Letters, 7 vols.—Bulwer's Novels, 23 vols.—Wilkinson's Egyptians, 6 vols.—Beloe's Anecdotes, 6 vols.—Ellis's Letters, 7 vols.—Sir Walter Scott's Works, 18 vols.—Coleridge's Literary Remains, 4 vols.—Swift's Works, 17 vols.—Shaw's Dresses, 2 vols.—Maund's Botanic Garden, 18 vols.—Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual, 4 vols.—Strickland's Queens of England, 12 vols.—Lord Bacon's Works, 10 vols., large paper—Lodgige's Botanical Cabinet, 20 vols., large paper—Byron's Works, 17 vols.—Ben Jonson's Plays, 9 vols.—Massinger's Plays, by Gifford, 4 vols.—Redoute les Roses, 3 vols., morocco, &c.

Catalogues are preparing, and will be forwarded by post on receipt of two stamps.

Miscellaneous Books.

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet Street, on **TUESDAY, November 22**, and two following days, at one o'clock precisely, a curious and valuable **COLLECTION of ANCIENT and MODERN BOOKS**, removed from the Temple, consisting of: Fine Illustrated Works—Books of Prints—School and College Classics—Architectural Works—Civil Engineering—Biography and Memoirs—Domestic and Rural Economy—Fishing—Geology—Heraldry—English History—Languages and Dialects—Law—Manners and Customs—Medicine—Mineralogy—Poetry and the Drama—Early-printed Works of Wit and Drollery, Magic, the Hermetic Sciences, Witchcraft, &c.—Curious Works in French, Italian, and other Languages—Oriental Literature—and a large variety of Books in all Classes of Literature.

Catalogues (when ready) forwarded on receipt of two stamps.

Important Sale of High-class Engravings, Photographs, Chromo-Lithographs, and other Fine-Art Property— together with Engraved Steel Plates, Lithographic Stones, and Remaining Stocks, the Property of Mr. HENRY HERING, of Regent Street, who has retired from Business.

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet Street, **DURING the MONTH of NOVEMBER**, the very Choice and Valuable **COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS, &c.**, forming the Stock of Mr. Hering, of Regent Street, comprising the principal Productions of Sir E. Landseer, Sir C. Eastlake, Faed, Sant, Millais, Dodson, Holman Hunt, Le Jeune, Frith, Ansell, Herring, Wilkie, Rosa Bonheur, &c., many in fine artist's and other proof states—also, a very Extensive Assortment of Foreign Line Engravings, including the Works of Delaroché, Scheffer, Meissonier, Overbeck, Raphael, A. del Sato, Carracci, Domenico, C. Dolci, Guido, and many others—Selections from the Dresden, Munich, and Berlin Galleries—exquisitely-coloured Photographs after Meissonier, Bisson, and other French Artists; also Millais, Phillip, Frith, Goodall, Solomon, Ansell, and other Masters of the English School—Fac-similes of Water-colour Drawings in Chromo-Lithography—valuable Steel Plates and Lithographic Stones, with the remaining Stocks—expensive Gilt and Carved Frames—Portfolios with Leaves—Oak Portfolio Stands—elegantly bound Albums, Scrap Books, &c.

Catalogues (when ready) forwarded on receipt of two stamps.

Valuable Collection of beautiful Modern Engravings, containing Examples by Sir E. Landseer, J. M. W. Turner, Millais, Rosa Bonheur, and other distinguished Artists, in the finest states—including the Portfolio of the late JOHN ARCHER, Esq., of Oakley Square.

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet Street, **DURING the MONTH of NOVEMBER**, a very Choice **ASSEMBLAGE of FINE MODERN ENGRAVINGS**, comprising many of Sir E. Landseer's most celebrated productions, in artist's proof states, amongst which are:—Pence and War—Night and Morning—Maid and Magpie—Shepherd's Prayer—Braemar—Windsor Castle in the Present Day—Midsummer Night's Dream—There's a Life in the Old Dog Yet—Monarch of the Glen—The Otter Hunt—Drive of Deer—Shooting—The Deer Pass—Crossing the Bridge—Horses at the Fountain, &c. Among the Miscellaneous Subjects may be named:—The Horse Fair, by Rosa Bonheur—Morning in the Highlands—The Huguenot, by Millais—Order of Release—Proscribed Royalist—The Old Temeraire, by J. M. W. Turner, the large plate (the first state)—Ancient and Modern Italy—Temple of Minerva—Mercury and Argus—Shipwreck—The Royal Family, by Winterhalter—Queen Receiving the Sacrament—Execution of Lady Jane Grey, by Delaroché—Napoleon Crossing the Alps—The Pursuit of Pleasure, by Noel Paton—and numerous others. Also fine Line Engravings by Woollett, R. Strange, Foster, Bartolozzi, &c.

Catalogues are preparing, and will be forwarded on receipt of two stamps.

THE READER.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

NEW WORKS

PREPARING FOR IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION.

THE LIFE OF ROBERT STEPHENSON, F.R.S.

late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. By J. C. JEAFFRESON, Barrister-at-Law; and WILLIAM POLE, F.R.S., Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. With Two Portraits and numerous Illustrations. Two Volumes, 8vo. [On Thursday, Oct. 27.]

2.

EXPLORATIONS IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA:

being an Account of a Journey in the Years 1861 and 1862 from Walvisch Bay, on the Western Coast, to Lake Ngami and the Victoria Falls. By THOMAS BAINES, formerly attached to the North Australian Expedition, and subsequently to that of Dr. Livingstone on the Zambesi. One Volume, 8vo., with Two Maps and numerous Illustrations. Price 21s., cloth. [On Thursday, Oct. 27.]

3.

AUTUMN HOLIDAYS OF A COUNTRY PARSON:

Essays Consolatory, Aesthetical, Moral, Social, and Domestic. Being a Selection from the Contributions of A. K. H. B. to *Fraser's Magazine* and to *Good Words*. In One Volume. [On Thursday, Nov. 3.]

4.

LAST WINTER IN ROME AND OTHER ITALIAN CITIES.

By C. R. WELD, Author of "The Pyrenees, West and East," &c. One Volume, post 8vo., with a Portrait of "Stella," and Engravings on Wood from Sketches by the Author. [In November.]

5.

MEMOIRS, MISCELLANIES, AND LETTERS

of the late LUCY AIKIN: including those addressed to the Rev. Dr. Channing, from 1826 to 1842. Edited by F. H. LE BRETON. Post 8vo. [On Thursday, Oct. 20.]

6.

A CRITICAL and GRAMMATICAL COMMENTARY ON ST. PAUL'S PASTORAL EPISTLES.

By C. J. ELLICOTT, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Third Edition, 8vo., 10s. 6d. [Now ready.]

7.

ESSAYS ON RELIGION AND LITERATURE.

By Various Writers. Edited by H. E. MANNING, D.D. One Volume, 8vo. [Early in November.]

LIST OF THE ESSAYS:—

1. INTRODUCTORY. By Cardinal WISEMAN.
2. INFLUENCE of the CHURCH on ART in the DARK AGES. By DANIEL ROCK, D.D., F.R.S.
3. The SUBJECTS PROPER to the ACADEMIA. By H. E. MANNING, D.D.
4. BIRTHPLACE of S. PATRICK. By CASHEL HOEY.
5. On the POSITION of a CATHOLIC MINORITY in a NON-CATHOLIC COUNTRY. By FREDERICK OAKLEY, M.A.
6. On BISHOP COLENSO'S LINGUISTIC OBJECTIONS to the INSPIRATION of HOLY WRIT. By FRANCIS HENRY LAING.
7. On the CORROBORATION of THINGS SUPPOSED to be LEGENDARY by MODERN RESEARCH. By Cardinal WISEMAN.
8. On CHRISTIANITY in RELATION to CIVIL SOCIETY. By EDWARD LUCAS.

8.

HISTORICAL STUDIES. By HERMAN MERIVALE.

One Volume, 8vo. [In November.]

9.

THE CONVERSION of the ROMAN EMPIRE:

Eight Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture in the year 1864. By the Rev. CHARLES MERIVALE, B.D., Rector of Lawford, and Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons. One Volume, 8vo. [On Thursday, Nov. 3.]

10.

TUSCAN SCULPTORS, THEIR LIVES, WORKS, AND TIMES.

With Illustrations from Original Drawings and Photographs. By CHARLES C. PERKINS. Two Volumes, imp. 8vo. [In the middle of November.]

11.

THE NEW TESTAMENT OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

Illustrated with numerous ENGRAVINGS on Wood from the Old Masters. Crown 4to., price 63s., cloth, gilt top; or price 25. 5s., elegantly bound in morocco. [On Thursday, Nov. 10.]

12.

THE EARLIER REMAINS OF ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.

One Volume, post 8vo. [In the press.]

* * * These Papers (though preceding it in date) were not discovered until after the printing of the former volume of the Archbishop's "Remains."

13.

NEW EDITION.

MISCELLANEOUS REMAINS

From the COMMONPLACE-BOOK of RICHARD WHATELY, D.D., late Archbishop of Dublin: being a Collection of Notes and Essays made during the preparation of his various Works. Edited by Miss E. J. WHATELY. New Edition, post 8vo., 6s.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, & CO., Paternoster Row.

On 20th October will be published,

THE PERPETUAL CURATE.

By THE AUTHOR OF "SALEM CHAPEL."

BEING A NEW SERIES OF

THE CHRONICLES OF CARLINGFORD.

Three Volumes, post octavo, £1. 11s. 6d.

W. BLACKWOOD AND SONS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

NOW READY AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.

Second Edition, Three Volumes, 8vo., cloth, price 36s.,

MEMOIRS OF HER MAJESTY

CAROLINE MATILDA,

QUEEN OF DENMARK, SISTER OF GEORGE III.

From Family and State Papers in the Possession of

SIR LASCELLES WRAXALL, BART.

"A memoir readable, picturesque, full of anecdote, and with that faintest flavor of scandal which memoir-readers love. No book has been published this year likely to be in greater demand with libraries."—*Spectator*.

"Will be read with great interest."—*London Review*.

In One Volume, post 8vo., price 10s. 6d.,

MILITARY SKETCHES.

BY

SIR LASCELLES WRAXALL, BART.

In One Volume, post 8vo., price 10s. 6d.,

AT HOME IN PARIS.

BY

BLANCHARD JERROLD.

In Two Volumes, post 8vo., price £1. 1s.,

THE

MYSTERIES OF THE VATICAN;

OR,

CRIMES OF THE PAPACY.

London: WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo Place, S.W.

WILL BE READY AT ALL THE LIBRARIES, OCTOBER 18,

In Two Volumes, crown 8vo., cloth, price 21s.,

SUPERIOR TO ADVERSITY;

OR, THE

ROMANCE OF A CLOUDED LIFE.

A NOVEL. By the Author of "BLACKFRIARS," &c.

London: TRÜBNER & Co., 60, Paternoster Row.

NEW NOVEL BY MARY S. G. NICHOLS.

This day, in Two Vols., post 8vo.,

UNCLE ANGUS.

A NOVEL.

By MARY S. G. NICHOLS,

Author of "Uncle John," "Agnes Morris," &c.

London: SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & Co., 66, Brook Street, W.

MILLER'S CHEMISTRY—PART II.

Just published, Third Edition, with Additions, price 21s., cloth,

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. By

WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, King's College, London. Forming the Second Part of "Elements of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical."

PART I.—CHEMICAL PHYSICS. Third Edition, 12s.

PART III.—ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. Second Edition, 20s.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, & Co., Paternoster Row.

Just published, in 12mo., price 2s., cloth,

THE PUPIL TEACHER'S AND

STUDENT'S HANDBOOK OF SCRIPTURE; containing everything requisite for Examination, an Analysis of each of the Four Gospels and of the Acts of the Apostles, the Historical Geography of all the Principal Places in the Holy Land, alphabetically arranged, and 550 Questions on the Old and New Testament. The whole especially adapted to meet the requirements of Pupil Teachers under the shortened period of instruction laid down in the Revised Code. By GEORGE TURNER, Head Master of Queensbury (late Queen's Head) School, Halifax. London: LONGMAN, GREEN, & Co., Paternoster Row.

The Edinburgh Review,

No. CCXLVI., is now published.

CONTENTS:—

- I. ANGUS.
- II. CONIFEROUS TREES.
- III. ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.
- IV. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1864.
- V. FRENCH ANTI-CLERICAL NOVELS.
- VI. MAN AND NATURE.
- VII. MARSHAL SAXE.
- VIII. ROBERT BROWNING'S POEMS.
- IX. THE FIVE-YEAR-OLD PARLIAMENT.

London: LONGMAN & Co.
Edinburgh: A. and C. BLACK.

The Quarterly Review,

No. CCXXXII., will be published NEXT WEEK.

CONTENTS:—

- I. THE FRENCH IN COCHIN CHINA AND CAMBODIA.
- II. WORKMEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETIES.
- III. VENETIAN STATE PAPERS.
- IV. SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.
- V. HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.
- VI. PHOTOGRAPHY.
- VII. JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART.
- VIII. SIR JAS. WILDE ON A DIGEST OF LAWS.
- IX. DR. NEWMAN'S APOLOGIA.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

Just published, in cloth, 5s.,

The Oxford Declaration and the

ELEVEN THOUSAND.—BIBLICAL TRUTHS and BISHOP COLENSO. By JAMES BOULLY, Author of "THE TRIBUNAL WHERE SUPERSTITION IS CONDEMNED AND THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD TOWARDS MEN JUSTIFIED."

F. FARRAH, 282, Strand.

Second Edition, 8vo., price 2s.,

An Essay on the Beneficent Dis-

TRIBUTION of the SENSE of PAIN. By G. A. ROWELL, Hon. Member of the Ashmolean Society. Second Edition, with Notes, price 2s.

Also, by the same Author,

1. An ESSAY on the CAUSE of RAIN, and its ALLIED PHENOMENA. With a Plate. 8vo., cloth boards, price 5s.
2. A LECTURE on the STORM in WILTSHIRE, Dec. 30, 1859. 8vo., price 2s.

WILLIAMS and NORGATE, 14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London; and 20, South Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

"ARMADALE:"

A NEW NOVEL

By MR. WILKIE COLLINS,

WILL BE COMMENCED IN

THE NOVEMBER NUMBER

OF

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

SMITH, ELDER, & CO., 65, CORNHILL.

To secure the punctual delivery in Scotland, Ireland, and the Provinces, THE READER is Published every Friday afternoon at Two o'Clock.

THE READER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLE:—	
THE LITERATURE OF CROQUET	460
REVIEWS:— CURRENT LITERATURE.	
Captain Burton's Dahomy	470
Italy in 1864	471
Wormum's Epochs of Painting	472
Girls' Schools in France	474
Miss Braddon's Last Novel	474
Life of Dr. Raffles	475
Man's Unity or Plurality in Species	476
Memorial Crosses	477
NOTICES:—	
Vaughan's Epistles of St. Paul.—Hale's Extension of the Ministry.—Tangled Talk; an Essayist's Holiday.—Two Years After and Onwards.—Wilson's Prayers for Persons in Private.—Russell's Eccentric Personages, &c.	478
PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK	
MISCELLANEA	479
CORRESPONDENCE:—English Notions of American Society.	481
SCIENCE.	
THE CONFORMATION OF THE ALPS	481
THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BATH	482
SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE:—Geometrical Inversion: Mr. T. A. Hirst, F.R.S.	488
LEARNED SOCIETIES	488
ART.	
FORGOTTEN PICTURES	488
ART NOTES	489
MUSIC.	
MUSICAL NOTES	489
DRAMA.	
OLD PLAYS AND NEW ACTORS	490

THE LITERATURE OF CROQUET.

WE warn ladies in turban hats and Bal-moral boots that we have no intention of setting up as an authority upon Croquet; and they may as well inform their friends in wideawakes and knickerbockers of our resolve. It is the misfortune of the admirers of the noble game to have no recognised authority as to its rules. But the want is a good sign, as showing the progress and prosperity of the institution. A young game, like a young country, emerges only slowly and by degrees from the state in which the *lex non scripta* is sufficient for its guidance. A demand for direct legislation is a sure test of advancing civilization. In some future "Hoyle" Croquet cannot fail to find a permanent place. Meanwhile it has many voluntary lawgivers, some of whom lay claim to rank with Major A. and Colonel B., whose *dicta* upon whist are seldom subjected to appeal. It is at the writings of these gentlemen that we now desire to glance—not in regard to their technical merits, but rather in deference to the claims upon a critical journal which must be possessed by a pastime having a literature of its own.

It may be observed, however, that, of all the numerous games practised in this country having for their object the attainment of excellence in knocking something down, picking something up, throwing something to absurd distances, or preventing somebody generally from doing something else—to say nothing of those whose attraction consists in giving or receiving kicks in the shins, hits in the eye, or in temporary suspension of the faculties of the fingers—of all these games not one has ever risen into such sudden repute and popularity as Croquet. Its very name is so new that the latest dictionaries know it not. The French verb *croquer* means to crackle, to devour, to make a first sketch in drawing, to filch or pilfer—neither of which processes can well be performed in connexion with the game. The noun *croquet* is simply a hard gingerbread nut—a derivation which may well be rejected with disdain. The author of one of the guides to which we are about to refer—Mr. Routledge—has heard it suggested that Croquet is simply a mincing, affected way of pronouncing "cricket;" which is very unlikely, since the two games have little in common except that both are played

on a green. It is far more probable that the name is derived from "hockey," to which the game has more resemblance, though it would seem to have been derived more directly from Mall. Mr. Routledge, too, mentions a theory of a cynical old bachelor of his acquaintance that the term Croquet is *coquet* slightly disguised; while his own belief is that it is derived from a French expression, *croquer le marmot*, which means to dance attendance upon—a solution which would be far more probable than it is if the game were as French as the name is supposed to be. For our part, if we ventured to form an opinion upon the subject, we should be rather inclined to agree with Mr. Routledge's cynical bachelor-friend, who need not have observed more than the rest of us to come to such a conclusion.

Considering the strong influence of Croquet upon the matrimonial market—recognised the other day by even so august a body as the authorities at South Kensington, who are said to have made a *mot* in committee upon the subject, in which a severe distinction is drawn between Horticulture and Husbandry—it is remarkable that the game seems originally to have been confined to children. The first notices of it which we have been able to trace in the literature of our country occur in the "The Boys' Number of the *Family Herald*" and in the *Field* newspaper, towards the close of 1858. Its capabilities, there pointed out, seem to have attracted the attention of the frivolous of a more mature age; and that it fairly took possession of this interesting field is evident from the fact that *Punch*, in his "Pocket-book" for 1862, made it a prominent subject for his literary and pictorial playfulness. The consequence was an immense impetus to the practice of the game, which has since reigned supreme in all out-of-door recreations.

Of the many works which have reached us on this absorbing subject, one demands particular notice on account of the origin which it claims for the game—so widely removed from the theories of other writers that we have not ventured to include it in our general remarks upon this head. The editor, who professes to discuss "The Laws of Croquet as played by the Medes and Persians," and who inscribes his performance with the suggestive motto from Southey—"Aballiboozobonganorribo"—tells us that:

When Cyrus vanquished Labynetis, or Belshazzar, A.M. 3466, it is unquestionable that one of the principal and by far the most ancient of the institutions of the Assyrian government was the game of Mall. Xenophon hints that it was partly to obtain the introduction of this game among the Medes and Persians that Cyrus attacked Babylon; and Herodotus and Ctesias, who are confirmed by Plutarch, make that the chief motive of his expedition. The Assyrian kings* were so thoroughly aware of the great importance of the game, and of the manifest advantages in point of strength, virtue, and wisdom that it conferred on any people playing it, that they took every possible precaution that could be imagined or contrived by the Magi to prevent its rules from being known in the surrounding countries. The most effectual means employed to keep it secret were carefully to conceal it from the women; and every woman who was suspected of having learned anything of it was immediately gagged, sewn up in a sack with a 68lb. shot, and thrown into the Euphrates. In this way numbers of married women perished annually. All these precautions, however, proved of no avail; and, in spite of them, some treachery was practised, and some details of the game given to the Persians; or—such was the power that the knowledge of it conferred on its possessors—that they would never have been conquered even to this day.

"Mall," adds this erudite writer, "lost nothing by the Persian conquest. Among the conquerors it acquired a celebrity and a development greater than it had ever yet obtained." But it eventually declined, and was preserved only by the Ghebers or

* Belshazzar, Josephus says, caused a mallet to be made of the most costly wood that could be procured, of the most just proportions, and exquisitely carved. The handle was of gold, enriched with precious stones, and on the top was the famous opal, as large as a crocodile's egg, called the "Sea of Fire." The mallet itself was called *Abou-mell*, or the "Father of mallets."

Persian Fire-worshippers, who transmitted it to their descendants, the modern Parsees of Bombay, by one of whom, Mr. Bumblejee Jumblejee Gingerboy, it was brought to this country at the time of the Great Exhibition of 1862, under the name of Croquet, the Hindoo term for the game—it being unlawful for a Parsee to make known the name by which it is mentioned in the Zendavesta, the religious record of the sect.

Against this exclusive account of the origin of Croquet we can make no appeal, and must content ourselves with examining some of the more practical contributions to its literature. Foremost among these is the work of the Earl of Essex, which is so evidently valuable a guide to the game that the Earl has not been allowed to enjoy his honours in peace. Captain Mayne Reid, to whom much acquaintance with prairie campaigning seems to have given a long range of vision, marked it on first appearance as his own. It could no more escape his well-mounted intelligence than the wild mustang carrying the fugitive maiden in one—or, perhaps we should say, any—of his romances. Once upon the track, he threw the bridle over the neck of his well-trained lawyer, and, after a long run of words and discharge of proofs, contrived to throw the lasso over his opponent in Westminster Hall. So poor Lord Essex became a prisoner of war, and is now on parole, bound to banish his hobby from the literary field. That the captor is entitled to the prize seems established by a comparison between the two works; but to the captive is at least due all exoneration from piratical designs, for it was established in Court that his lordship had done his pirating by deputy, and that his deputy had made the mistake of considering Captain Reid's prairie as common ground, whereas the author had intended to preserve his game. And it must be admitted that, as far as the game of Croquet is concerned, Captain Reid has made it his own—if devotion, loyalty, and love have any right of property in their object. In the preface to his elaborate rules he tells us as "no more than truth" that "Croquet is the most attractive pastime of the age, while, in point of *intellectuality*, it will dispute the palm with billiards or whist—perhaps even with that selfish duality chess." This is a fine bold assertion, breathing of the prairie, disdaining the bounds of poor urban discrimination. But he can become tender and endearing, like the wild pursuer when he at last clasps his love. "No doubt," he says, in his superb disdain, "the zealous devotee of any of the above-mentioned games will question the honesty of this assertion; but he must be, indeed, strongly wedded to the habits of his own *spécialité* if, after being brought within reach of its influence, he do not surrender to the seductions of the charmer—Croquet." Here is the warrior tamed, indeed, by an evident foot and ankle! But he becomes even more gentle as he proceeds. "It is adapted," he says, "to people of all ages and every condition. The child just entering upon the walk of life, and the old man tottering towards its end, may play a 'round' of Croquet with equally childish delight." Further on the foot and ankle is fairly avowed. "Nor is its skill," he adds, "exclusive to either sex. The pretty *mignon* foot, piquantly encased in kid, may exhibit as much power in the play as the thick-soled *chaussure* of calf-skin. Ah! we might name more than one fair owner of such provoking feet who could send you—*per croquet*—to Hongkong or 'up the country' with as much velocity as if you had been projected *ex pede Herculi*—is."

We will not follow Captain Reid further. That he has been *croqueted* with some effect is obvious enough; and all we can hope is that he will not lose his head as well as his heart upon the game. Of his rules, however, it must be said that they are as remarkable for ingenuity as for comprehensiveness, his terms—which he calls "the slang"—being characterized equally by felicitous description as by their adaptability to every exigency of

THE READER.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

the sport. He is already, we believe, the oracle of the most fashionable lawns; and a man who can make such a constitution for such a kingdom deserves to be crowned as its monarch—to sit upon a throne of balls, with a mallet in hand by way of sceptre, croquet-ing for ever at creation in the midst of infinite space!

After Captain Reid ordinary handbooks must seem flat. There is an intelligence and thorough appreciation of the game, however, evinced in the work of Mr. Routledge—already referred to—which deserves well of all patrons of the pursuit; and his rules, though less elaborate and less picturesque than those of his prairie rival, appear not less favourable to the cause of law and order, which has at last begun to reign upon the Croquet grounds of our country.

More pretentious in appearance and more proudly illustrated than any of its contemporaries is the manual of Mr. John Jaques; and, while he must be admitted to have the rules at his mallet's end, there are reasons why he should know more about the mallet itself than most people.

Last on our list—though the first, apparently, as far as publication is concerned—is the modest "Handy Book" upon this subject which forms one of a series issued from the *Family Herald* office. It is smaller than any of its rivals, but seems a very efficient guide, and economizes time to the reader as well as money to the purchaser. There are other publications, we dare say, on the subject, but they have not reached our office. We have, therefore, no further reason for reference to a game which may be destined to become, as one of its admirers declares, the national pastime of the people, but which we are more inclined to consider in its most obvious aspect—as the ultimate object of the Balmoral boot and the final cause of crinoline.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

BURTON'S DAHOMY.

A Mission to the King of Dahome. By Richard F. Burton. (Tinsley Brothers.)

EVERY book of exploration by Captain Burton is a gain to science. He cannot travel without great observation; and his observation is always conveyed in that exact and complete manner which is the virtue of geographers. Being, too, the foremost of living travellers for range of journeys and daring enterprises, he brings to each new country the memories and experiences of the old ones as no other writer can pretend to do. The daring Hadji of Mecca must always command attention and respect whenever the restless spirit in his feet, untired with wandering in Arabia, West Africa, and America, prompts him to another journey. But why should Captain Burton constantly study to disgust the public while he instructs it? Why should his vanity and cynicism, more restless than even his traveller's instinct, spoil every book which he publishes? The readers of this book will find in it the usual lively *perçant* style, the rich observation, the light and easy swing of mind from subject to subject, the proud disregard of difficulties, the keen registration of facts, features, and generalizations regarding the new ground; but, in the old faults that used to blot these well-known merits, Burton grows worse by age. He is nothing if not bitterly critical of some one or some thing; he flings out at the nearest man or matter in nearly every paragraph, pouring concentrated vitriol quietly over his companions, his contemporaries, the negro in his place in nature, and whatever else provokes his tastes. An intense egotism—natural enough, perhaps, in one who has many times stood alone among men of all sorts of colour and creeds except his own—is at the bottom of a tone that so spoils the charm of the book; but it does not account for the style, except that Burton must invent "Burtonism" to be true to his morbid worship of that fetish "I." His affectation is to load his pages with odd

semi-classic words and scraps of out-of-the-way quotations. Where another is content with "gelid," Burton uses "algid;" and every other paragraph is spotted with the italics of Latin—of no conceivable use to the text. Captain Burton is such an inveterate quoter that we wonder, in some access of self-consciousness, he did not transfer Rosalind's speech to his book, and write "Farewell, Monsieur Traveller! look you lisp and wear strange suits, disable all the benefits of your own country, be out of love with your nativity, and almost chide God for making you that countenance you are, or I will scarce think you have swam in a gondola."

But forget the man, and our traveller is the old unrivalled Richard Burton, whose eyes are always open and whose intellect is at its work of admirable comparison and depiction. To the traveller we turn therefore from the man and the writer. In 1863 he was deputed from his post at Fernando Po to go as commissioner to Dahome. He was "devanced," as he calls it, by the officers of the Bight squadron, and was to go up to Agbome to give friendly messages to the King of Dahome, leave some presents upon him, and let him know that the British Government was very desirous that his bloody Customs should come to an end, and anxious to see the African kings find some other traffic than the slave-trade, which the new treaty with America would briefly stop altogether. In some respects Captain Burton was a bad emissary for these messages: he finds no particular objection in his own mind against the bloody "Customs" of Agbome, which he describes from the point of view of the grotesque; as to the slave, he assigns a "place in nature" for the negro very little, if at all, above the gorilla, and must, therefore, have looked upon his mission in this respect as so much silly sentimentality. However, the central thing is that Captain Burton went to Agbome, and has minutely described the country, the people, the king, and the daily court and city life of the Dahomans. Whether the mission succeeded or not, this was sufficient to justify it; it matters very little whether the traveller did his errand earnestly to the royal murderer and slave-driver whom he visited; but a book upon what was to be seen and heard at Agbome by Burton leaves that corner of the world thoroughly exploited.

We shall not attempt to follow the author on the road to or down from, the capital. After what we have freely said of the execrable taste of many passages, it is right to say that here, as ever, the road is never tedious with the Hadji chatting along it in his hammock. His quick eye maps the country as he goes, and he hits off the peculiarities and picks up the language, slang, and "atmosphere" of his new *entourage* in that wonderful manner in which no living traveller comes near him. He had not been at Agbome a month before he could "chaff" in Dahoman and address the women and men soldiers of the king in an indigenous speech, over which, whether the compliment is to be taken *au pied de la lettre* or no, "Agbome sate up all night meditating its wisdom." The description which Captain Burton gives of the feminine legions of the king forms undoubtedly one great attraction of the volumes. Indeed, the author has evidently made this a principal point; and upon his cover there kneels a burly black virgin of about forty, with the face of a cod-fish and the proportions of a coal-porter, who is an "Amazon." For a further comprehension of this singular corps our author must be quoted. It consists of, as we are told—

1. The Agbarya, or blunderbuss-women, who may be considered the grenadiers. They are the biggest and strongest of the force, and each is accompanied by an attendant carrying ammunition. With the blunderbuss-women rank the Zo-hu-nun, or carbineers, the Gan'u-nlan, or Sure-to-kill Company, and the Achi, or bayoneteers.

2. The elephant huntresses, who are held to be the bravest. Of these women, twenty have

been known to bring down at one volley, with their rude appliances, seven animals out of a herd.

3. The Nyekplo-hen-to, or razor-women, who seem to be simply an *épouvantail*.

4. The infantry, or line's women, forming the staple of the force, from whom, as in France, the *élite* is drawn. They are armed with Tower muskets, and are well supplied with bad ammunition—bamboo fibre, for instance, being the only wadding. They have but little ball practice. They "manœuvre with precisely the precision of a flock of sheep," and they are too light to stand a charge of the poorest troops in Europe. Personally, they are cleanly made, without much muscle; they are hard dancers, indefatigable singers, and, though affecting a military swagger, their faces are anything but ferocious—they are rather mild and unassuming in appearance. They fought with fury with Gezo before Abeokuta, because there was a jealousy between them and their brother soldiers, and because they had been led for many years by that king to small but sure victory. They fled, however, with the rest, when a little perseverance would have retrieved the fortunes of the day.

5. The Go-hen-to, or archeresses, who, in Gezo's time, were young girls—the parade corps, the pick of the army, and the pink of dancers. They were armed with the peculiar Dahoman bow, a quiver of poisoned light cane-shafts—mere birdbolts, with hooked heads, spiny as sticklebacks, and a small knife lashed with a lanyard to the wrist. They were distinguished by scanty attire, by a tattoo extending to the knee, and by an ivory bracelet on the left arm. Their weapon has naturally fallen in public esteem. Under Gezo's son, they are never seen on parade; and, when in the field, they are used as scouts and porters; like our drummers and doolee-bearers, they also carry the wounded to the rear.

In 1863 I saw all these women-troops marching on service, out of Kana. The officers, distinguished by their white head-cloths, and by an esquires-at-arms, generally a small slave girl, carrying the musket, led their commands. They were mostly remarkable for a stupendous strato-pyga, and for a development of adipose tissue which suggested anything but ancient virginity—man does not readily believe in fat "old maids." I expected to see Pentheseilas, Thalestrieses, Dianias—lovely names! I saw old, ugly, and square-built frows, trudging "grumpily" along, with the face of "cook" after being much "knagg'd" by "the missus." The privates carried packs on cradles, like those of the male soldiery, containing their bed-mats, clothes, and food for a week or a fortnight, mostly toasted grains and bean-cake, hot with peppers. Cartridge-pouches of two different shapes were girt round their waists, and slung to their sides were water-gourds, fetish-sacks, bullet-wallets, powder-calabashes, fans, little cutlasses, wooden pipe-cases enveloped in leather tobacco-bags, flint, steel, and tinder, and Lilliputian stools, with three or four legs, cut out of single blocks. Their weapons were slung, and behind their backs dangled their hats, scarecrow felts, "extinguishers," of white cotton, useful as *sacs de nuit*, umbrellas of plaited palm-leaf, and low-crowned broad-brimmed home-made straws, covered with baft more or less blue.

That these troops can fight, Captain Burton's pages and the desolated cities of Africa which surround Agbome are witness; and it is they who take in war the victims for those Customs which are presently described. At Abeokuta, however, the army of unsexed women was bloodily defeated; and Captain Burton's last sentence expresses the hope and expectation that Dahome will not survive the blow.

Before thus quitting volumes, however, which are so sure to be read that the critic is not driven to the duty of epitomizing them, we must allude to "the Customs." Our Commissioner to Dahome was particularly warned not to be present at these bloody rites; but King Gelele had an "evil night" while he was there; and once and again victims were led round at the court ceremonies who were said to be criminals, but were really captives and victims. It appears to us that, in consenting to give any countenance at all to the horrible rite, Burton betrayed us, as he certainly did in his manner of speaking of the slave-trade to the king. These are his final comments upon the Customs:—

The annual destruction of human life is terribly great. However trivial an action is done by the

THE READER.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

king, such as inventing a new drum, being visited by a white man, or even removing from one palace to another, it must be dutifully reported by some male or female messenger to the paternal ghost. I can hardly rate the slaughter at less than 500, in average years of the annual Customs, and at less than 1000 during the year of the Grand Customs. At exceptional occasions, especially of the king's illness, many are slain on the suspicion of witchcraft, which here, as everywhere in Africa, is a capital offence. During the earthquake which prostrated Accra in 1862, Gelele was informed that his father's ghost had been seen bathing in the sea, and was returning to Agbome. According to Mr. Bernasko he slew two slaves—others say the unfortunate captives from Ishagga—and was surprised to hear that the earthquake had been felt where his father's name was unknown. The History mentions part of the palace wall at Agbome being overthrown in the days of Sinmenkpen (Adahoonzou II., 1774—1789), when the Europeans, improving the occasion, tried to reform the royal manners. "It does not, however, appear that this representation produced any alteration in the king's behaviour." It is evident that to abolish human sacrifice here is to abolish Dahome. The practice originates from filial piety; it is sanctioned by long use and custom; and it is strenuously upheld by a powerful and interested priesthood. That, as our efforts to abolish the slave export trade are successful, these horrors will greatly increase, there is no room to doubt. Finally, the present king is for the present committed to them; he rose to power by the good-will of the reactionary party, and upon it he depends. There is a report that his grandsire Agongoro (Wheenoohew) was poisoned because he showed a propensity to Christianity, and the greatest despots are in Yoruba easily told to "go to sleep," or are presented with the parrot's eggs. Gelele, I am persuaded, could not abolish human sacrifice if he would; and he would not if he could. The interference of strangers will cause more secrecy and more decorum in the practice; but the remedy must come from the people themselves. During the last reign, the victims, gagged and carrying rum and cowries for the people, were marched about, led with cords, and the visitors were compelled to witness the executions. In 1862—63, the wretches were put to death within hearing, if not within sight, of the white visitors. In 1863—64, the king so far regarded the explicit instructions which I had received that no life was publicly taken during daytime. This is, let us hope, the small end of the wedge.

We have not space or patience to follow Captain Burton's intercalated remarks upon "the negro's place in nature." They are thrown out in the form of a letter to Dr. James Hunt of the Anthropological Society, and they form a suitable adjunct to the dogmatic and absurd paper which that gentleman read some time ago before the society to prove the negro a human ape. Captain Burton's remarks upon this head are unworthy of his tact and research. They are dictated by an obvious and bitter spirit; and in every line we can see that the same hand could maintain the opposite theory if so inclined. The author touches, for example, his own fallacy when he confesses that the real negro is not that "swamp negro" whom we meet in America, and that "the negroid has taken a long step in the way of progress." He loses no chance of sneering at the abolitionist spirit of the day, and at its great evangel in the American war; but, at the end, this confession is forced from him:—

The institution *honnie*, however, is one of the causes of Dahoman decline. The negro race cannot, I have said, render conquests a source of aggrandisement: they make war to lay waste, capture, and destroy, and the present king prefers two slave hunts to his father's one per annum. At Whydah, in 1694, we are told that the price of a good "Kanumo," or slave, was equal to £3.15s. in goods; "Mackrons," or unmerchandise articles, not being accepted. The price is now, including the Custom House fee, £16.16s., and the chattel is not so sound. The annual number exported from Dahome cannot be higher than 15,000, which represents a paltry sum of £250,000.

It mattered very little whether the mission failed or succeeded. At best it could but be a "palaver" with a royal savage, whose only

motives are fears; and Captain Burton seems to have regarded his formal audience as the most farcical thing of all. He was heard; he was answered concisely; he was delayed in the usual African style; and finally sent away with rubbishy presents, the king's greatest promise being "nought": he couldn't stop "the Customs;" he couldn't live without the slave-trade, and wished that British slave-squadrons would respect his court! *Re infectâ*, the mission returned. If there can be disappointment when nothing was expected, and if the object has been anything but an admirable account of Dahome as it is, Richard Burton was the last man to send.

E. A.

ITALY IN 1864.

Italics: Brief Notes on Politics, People, and Places in Italy in 1864. By Frances Power Cobbe. (Trübner & Co.)

FOR more than one hundred and sixty years anything written on Italy having any pretension to talent has been received with welcome in England. Our classical studies are associated with the ancient authors of Italy; and there is not a well-informed man, woman, or youth in our country who has not read something of the rise and fall of those wonderful mediæval republics whose history is fully and perspicuously narrated by Sismondi and illustrated and explained in our language by the more familiar pen of Roscoe. The fair daughters of Albion—at least, the upper ten thousand among them—have been for more than a century familiar with the language, the literature and music, and some of them with the painting and sculpture, of Italy; and, under these circumstances, it is not wonderful that tourists, critics, and *cognoscenti* who have written on that country have all found a large and willing audience. During the reigns of Anne and the two first Georges the observations of Addison on Italy maintained their popularity for a period little short of sixty years, and throughout the reigns of George III. and IV. no books of travel were more read than those of Brydone, Swinburne, Forsyth, Eustace, Colt, Hoare, Mathews, and that excellent book of Miss Waldies called "Rome in the Nineteenth Century." The great popularity of "Childe Harold" was further enhanced because a large portion of his theme was Italy; and even the somewhat too ponderous and prosy comments of Mr. Hobhouse were condoned because he spoke so largely of Rome, Venice, and Florence. Rogers's "Italy" was purchased as much for its subject as for the graceful poetry; and who does not remember that the work of L. Mariotti (a fictitious and an unknown name), now acknowledged to be written by Signor Gallenga, was read and appreciated in 1848 because it treated of matters vital to a country whose children were admitted to be among the most gifted and finely organized as well as the most oppressed among the sons of men?

A new Italy has, however, arisen since the Italy of 1848; and of this new and regenerated country no one is fitter to be the exponent, delineator, and panegyrist than Miss Frances Power Cobbe. She is, unquestionably, a lady of great and varied attainments, of clear masculine and vigorous power of expression, but possessing withal a sweetness, grace, and facility thoroughly feminine. There is in her volume not only the keenest perception of the beautiful in nature and art—not only the delicious flavour and perfume of a well-bred and well-informed mind and intellect—but there is, in addition, a depth, an originality, and a boldness in her handling of political and social topics which gives to her chapters a peculiar interest and must stamp them with a permanent value. In Chapters VIII. and IX., "Will Italy gain Venice?" "Will Italy lose Naples?" and again in Chapter XV., "Protestant Italy," Miss Cobbe treats of momentous questions, closely connected with the moral, religious, and material well-being of a great and gifted people in whose country

civilization first dawned; but she treats of them with a capacity truly masculine, and with a knowledge of the politics and state-system of Europe very rarely found among the gentler sex.

Since the earlier sheets of Miss Cobbe's work have passed through the press an important change has taken place in Italian affairs. The engagement taken by Napoleon III. to recall his troops in two years may, if fulfilled, lead to the annexation of Rome; but, as the lady shrewdly remarks, "it remains to be seen how far such an engagement will be found binding on the imperial contracting party at the end of a period amply sufficient for the intervention of complications annulling the stipulations of twenty modern state treaties." The truth is that France has, for the last three hundred and eighty years, with slight intermission, been playing a *jeu de bascule* in Italy—now siding with the Pope and now taking part against him, always with the view of substituting France as the protecting and dominating power in Italy, to the exclusion of the Houses of Arragon or Austria. This has been the traditional policy of the *grande nation* ever since the days of Charles VIII., if not antecedently. France herself does not desire a united Italy in any other sense than as Napoleon I. desired it—i.e., an Italy united to France and forming an integral part of France, or at least an Italy completely under the influence of France. If this end cannot be obtained, the next and nearest objects to the heart of France are to substitute French for Austrian influence. Byron warned the Italians half-a-century ago, in lines that contain more truth than poetry:—

"Trust not for freedom to the Frank—
They have a king that buys and sells;
In native swords and native ranks
Your only hope of freedom dwells."

It may be said that the formation of a large and well-disciplined army in the kingdom of Italy will interpose an impediment to the interference of France. It is true the Italian army, amounting before 1859 to only 49,000 men, is intended to reach, and now nearly reaches, the number of 400,000 men; but, brave and disciplined in the main though that army may be, yet it would be unable to cope with or confront Austria without the sincere and active co-operation of France—a military co-operation and co-partnership on the largest and most imposing scale. The struggle would be a life-and-death struggle of giants; for it is a question of very existence to Austria as much as of very life to the kingdom of Italy.

Chapter VIII. in Miss Cobbe's volume, "Will Italy gain Venice and Rome?" is a most interesting one. The want of Rome as a capital for Italy is one, as Miss Cobbe says, which presses with direful force on the whole nation. France without a Paris, or England without a London, is but a type of Italy without a Rome. The fate of Italy is further aggravated by the fact that it is a hostile power which holds Rome. It is certain that, if Napoleon III. desired to withdraw his troops—which, as Miss Cobbe considers, is very doubtful—he dare not as yet so far offend the Ultramontane and priest-party in France. So long as the French remain in Rome, the attack of the city by the Italians could only mean war with France; and war with France Italy dare not even contemplate, much less make. The nation, therefore, is baffled, and would be almost despairing unless a solution of the question be presented in the Franco-Italian Convention of September. Miss Cobbe is of opinion that Italy may acquire Venice by the aid of some potent military ally, or by taking advantage of a contingency which may leave Austria too much embarrassed elsewhere to cope with her young rival on equal terms on the Quadrilateral.

Be this as it may, we think it quite true, as Miss Cobbe surmises, that France will not aid Italy in acquiring Venice unless some benefit to herself is to be obtained. What France really requires and desires in

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

Italy is, as Miss Cobbe states, a confederation of interesting, but powerless little states, manageable as a divided bundle of sticks.

Miss Cobbe's chapter on Catholic Italy is replete with sound views. While she admits that nine-tenths of the women are the tools of the priests, she states that the subject of religion has become generally distasteful to the minds of Italian men. A sort of Chinese indifferentism, she remarks, pervades the nation; and young and middle-aged Italians do not trouble their heads about Hell or Purgatory. It would be incorrect, however, not to say that the bitterest enemies of the Papacy condemn it chiefly, on secular grounds, for the political tyranny it inflicts on its subjects, for the corruption of its jurisprudence, and, above all, for its opposition to the wishes of the Italian nation to make Rome—*maxima rerum Roma*—its capital. "It is not because the Pope and his priests," says Miss Cobbe, "by their degrading theology darken men's souls that their Church is hated. It is because, by their political action, they thwart the progress of the country. The word *prete*, or priest, is pronounced by every Italian through his teeth, and with a peculiar sneer; and every portion of the Romish system, even the most solemn services of the Church, are the favourite topics of ridicule and the caricatures of the humorous papers." It is the opinion of Miss Cobbe—and she has had abundant means of judging—that Romanism has poisoned, or rather arrested, the flow of the religious sentiment of the nation almost at the springhead. According to our authoress, Catholic Italy has three classes of men. The great mass are indifferentists retaining the name of Catholics; there is the smaller body, formidable from its compactness, energy, and unscrupulousness, of genuine Papists, who care intensely for the Church and her doctrines; and there is the party of reforming Catholics, headed by Padre Passaglia, to whom a long chapter is dedicated, from which we may not quote, but which is well worth perusal. Some idea of how the priestly system works socially may be formed from the fact that the Romish wet-nurse of the only child of a wealthy Jewish family was obliged to give up her charge because her priest had forbidden her to suckle the little heretic. The result was that the poor little feeble creature, refusing to take the only food its parents could offer, grew ill and died of convulsions. Yet, though the mass of grown men in Italy are indifferent to Catholicism, the Protestant Church does not make much progress. Excluding the inhabitants of the Waldensian valleys and foreigners resident in Italy, the existing Protestants of all denominations are about 2000—and certainly do not number 3000. Very few students or men of any education have joined them; for the universal feeling in Italy is that it is bad taste to change one's religion. It should also be added that the converts to the purer faith are made by the Evangelical or Low-Church party of our Establishment. Possibly, if the High-Church party, or the Puseyite section, were to try their hands at proselytizing the Italian nation, the converts might be more numerous.

"People one meets with in Italy" is a most interesting chapter; and in it may be found graphic sketches of Mr. and Mrs. Browning, D'Azeglio, Walter Landor, Gibson the sculptor, Dr. Manning, and other celebrities.

Molière tells us, in the "Ecole des Maris," "Le bon-sens paroît à ne vouloir jamais faire que ce qui plait;" and surely never did rare good sense produce a more pleasing work than these "Italics." The writer of the volume has accomplished the eager desire of Manzoni—

"Il santo vero
Mai non tradir; né proferir mai verbo
Chéplauda al vizio, o la verità derida."

Her work is, indeed, excellent; full of variety, yet symmetrical and graphic and artistic in an eminent degree.

A. V. K.

WORNUM'S EPOCHS OF PAINTING.

The Epochs of Painting: a Biographical and Critical Essay on Painting and Painters of all Times and many Places. By Ralph Nicholson Wornum, Keeper and Secretary, National Gallery. (Chapman and Hall.)

THE writer of this book may fairly say that he has produced an *opus magnum*. It is crammed with matter, judicious in method, and punctilious in detail. It covers the whole field of painting, as that term is generally understood, including ancient vase-painting, but not other processes, such as glass-staining, mosaic, &c.; it also omits living men and the German revivalists. As regards the latter painters and their movement, Mr. Wornum ingenuously says in his prologue: "I do not feel that interest in it which I formerly felt, nor do I consider that it has fulfilled the promises of thirty years ago. It has too much convention, and too little nature." Allowing for these exclusions, there is no other book on the same subject—certainly no English book—which we should so willingly consult upon any point regarding the framework of a painter's life, or his position in the school to which he belongs. So much matter could not be got into a small volume, properly speaking. This is not a small, but a compact one—nearly six hundred well-sized pages closely and clearly printed, with no space thrown away by the typographer, and hardly any by the author. He knows by practice, as both student and compiler, what it is that people really want in such a book, and what they are glad to dispense with, and he purveys accordingly.

The volume before us incorporates an earlier one of the same title, which appeared in two different forms between 1847 and 1859; but it is a much larger and, as the author distinctly affirms, "a new work." The section least altered is that of "The Dark Ages; Superstition; Byzantine Art." Of the whole thirty-three chapters, twenty-three are new; ten revised, but not much changed. Dates have been most scrupulously investigated, and, as far as possible, fixed—a service for which alone one ought to be thankful to Mr. Wornum, although, in fact, it is only one symptom of the generally careful system upon which he has worked. His authorities are given throughout in foot-notes.

A glance at the table of contents may, in the case of such a work as this, stand in stead of a good deal of criticism. Book I. is on ancient painting, its birth, growth, and decline; the art of Asia, Egypt, Asia Minor, Greece, and Rome. Grecian painting is treated under the heads of Development of Painting, about 600 B.C., Essential Style; Period of Establishment, about 400 B.C., Dramatic Style, Individuality; Period of Refinement, about 340 B.C., Gradual ascendancy of the mere Form of Art—the development of the essential powers of Painting superseded by mere technical excellence as an end; and the Decline, the ancient genre-painters, from about 300 B.C. These are some of the most interesting chapters in the whole volume; the author having collected his facts carefully, and presenting them in a very lucid, varied, and agreeable form, the facts themselves being comparatively few, so that to make the most of these is as natural and legitimate as it is afterwards, in the plethora of material, compulsory to condense as far as possible. Not, indeed, that condensation is wanting in this antique section either; the whole subject, prior to Christian art, being got into seventy-five pages. Book II. treats, as we have already mentioned, of the Dark Ages and Byzantine Art, including MS. illuminations. Book III., the revival under Cimabue and Giotto on to the period of Masaccio, and the ascendancy of devotion and sentiment in art; the early schools of Germany and the Netherlands, with the form of oil-painting introduced by the Van Eycks; the Italian Quattrocentisti—"Progression from the Representative to the Imitative through the gradual development of Naturalism." Book IV., Painting again a perfected art, as in the culmination of its antique

practice—"Co-ordinate development of the sensuous and sentimental." Here, of course, we go over the world-famous bead-roll of Italian names—Leonardo, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Correggio, Titian, &c. Book V., Albert Dürer and other chiefs of the Teutonic schools; Italianization in the North and Michaelangelism in Italy, both potent for evil; the new revival, such as it was, under the eclectic system of the Carracci. Book VI. pursues "the decline and fall of the Italian empire" of art—"uniformity in the place of individuality; for Nature, an artificial mechanism." It also traces the course of the Spanish school. Book VII. is headed "Revival of Painting—Expediency and Common-sense." Under these general terms Mr. Wornum sums up the very diverse developments of art in Flanders, Holland, France, and finally England, from the time of Rubens to the latest generation of deceased painters. He treats the style consequent upon the labours of Rubens and Rembrandt as "the highest objective development of the art," and French and English painting as characterized respectively by the influence of the antique and "by the influence of Rembrandt mediately through Sir Joshua Reynolds." An epilogue succeeds, chiefly aiming to uphold the claims of the Italian sixteenth-century art as paramount; and this is followed by a table, which concludes the book, "of the contributions of some of the more eminent painters to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy, with initials showing the years they first exhibited as Associates or Royal Academicians." "Painting and painters," says Mr. Wornum towards the end of his onerous task, "have been the theme throughout. The art itself, in its various developments, has been a chief object of review; but I have also endeavoured to present the painter himself in his social position and circumstances as fully, as regards essential facts, as the space at my command would admit. Such painters as have not been distinguished for any other service than that of repeating what had been done by others have been little more than named, and that only in such cases where they were of high merit, or the principal promoters of the art in their respective localities."

Having thus threaded the contents of the book, and borne our testimony—which we desire to be understood as doing in the amplest measure—to the value of Mr. Wornum's labours, we shall now specify a point or two here and there open, as it appears to us, to objection or discussion.

Japanese painting or designing is very inadequately disposed of in this single sentence:—"The works of the Japanese are similar to those of the Chinese; but, in many respects, the Japanese appear to surpass their continental neighbours in both taste and general excellence of execution." We hope that before very long Europeans will have opened their eyes to the facts concerning Japanese art to an extent which will not allow such parings of appreciation to continue passing current.

Of Egyptian art Mr. Wornum says:—"There is, indeed—beyond drawing, in some respects good in style—scarcely a single principle of art illustrated in any Egyptian painting yet discovered, if we except, perhaps, one or two of the small cedar portraits which have been found in mummy cases." We submit that action is often extremely well indicated in the Egyptian paintings; conventionally, to some extent, it is true, yet with an ease, point, and *verve*, which deserve not the less to be recognised as distinctive, and which are readily provable by comparing the Egyptian works with others corresponding to them in general archaism of style.

"Few conversant in such matters prefer the works of the artists of the seventeenth century to those of the fifteenth and sixteenth, though they are generally infinitely superior to the earlier works in execution." Surely there is oversight or purblindness here. Even if one takes the greatest exponents of the seventeenth century—such as

THE READER.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

Rubens, Vandyck, Rembrandt, and Velasquez—they at best sustain the comparison with the greatest of the sixteenth—such as Titian, Veronese, Tintoret, Giorgione, Correggio, Sebastian del Piombo; not to speak of Signorelli, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Da Vinci, Francia, Carpaccio, the Bellini, &c., in whose case the question might be determined rather according to differing theories of art than by mere comparison of technics. If Mr. Wornum means to say that even the best executants of the seventeenth century are inferior in general calibre to painters of the fifteenth and sixteenth who had qualities higher yet than the very best execution, that is a different thing; though still the question arises, "What, in the proper sense, is execution?" On this question we may recall the semi-paradoxical but truly profound dictum of Blake:—"Invention depends altogether upon execution or organization. As that is right or wrong, so is the invention perfect or imperfect. Michael Angelo's art depends on Michael Angelo's execution altogether." Now, if art depends on execution, and if Michael Angelo's art is better than Rubens's art, it is clear that his execution must be *pari passu* better than Rubens's execution. And so, in a deep (not a superficial) sense, we believe it is.

"In 1840 a most interesting recovery was made of some portraits painted by Giotto in the chapel of the Palazzo del Podestà. He painted here the portraits of Dante, Brunetto Latini, Corso Donati, and others. . . . The labours of Mr. Aubrey Bezzani were finally crowned with success in July 1840, when the plaster was removed, and the portraits were discovered in good preservation." The relative merits in this matter of Mr. Bezzani and an English painter long resident in Florence, Mr. Kirkup, have been the theme of much discussion. Certain it is that Mr. Kirkup had *some*, and that considerable, merit; and his name ought not to have been omitted here.

The word Taste is a dangerous one to use; and we cannot congratulate Mr. Wornum upon his employment of it. We read that Memmi showed "considerable powers of invention, but devoid of taste;" that the composition of Pietro Lorenzetti's "Fathers in the Desert" "is utterly without taste;" that "a better taste" than that of the Giottesque painters "was spread by the works of Masaccio;" that Spinello Aretino's "remaining compositions are wanting in taste, both of form and composition;" that Botticelli "was comparatively void of taste in the treatment of his forms; . . . his type of female face is, as a rule, coarse, and altogether without beauty." It would not be difficult to multiply our citations. We differ very seriously from Mr. Wornum in his estimate, especially regarding Memmi and Botticelli, if we understand aright what he means by taste; but we are left to guess what he *does* mean, and the word is not at all one which explains itself, in all its many applications. In the reference to Masaccio and the Giottesque men it appears to us to be considerably misapplied. The "taste" of the Giottesque painters might, perhaps, be fairly defined as the feeling for art in which they worked—their conception, or "ideal," of what they would wish to produce in art. Now, in this sense, we apprehend that their taste was very fine indeed; possibly the finest without exception which the world has witnessed from the creation to the present day. Their *actual productions* are, no doubt, exceedingly imperfect; but that is a matter not of taste, but of failure in realization, owing to the imperfection of artistic means and knowledge at that period. We cannot perceive that the "taste" of Masaccio was one atom better than that of the Giottesque painters, nor even that it was quite as good: his *pictures* were better, because they were better drawn, better handled, more accurately and variously lifelike, &c.—all matters of something other than taste.

Of painters wholly omitted by Mr. Wornum—and they are naturally and rightly numerous in a work of the present scope—

the only one whom we remember as decidedly worthy of insertion is Lievens, a contemporary of Rembrandt, who worked to some extent under the influence of that great pictorial genius and innovator. A picture by Lievens exhibited some years ago at the British Institution, the "Raising of Lazarus," appears to us quite the finest Rembrandt-esque work, not by Rembrandt, with which we are acquainted, and indeed not in any sort unworthy of the master himself. As regards the proportional scale of treatment accorded by Mr. Wornum to the painters whom he does admit to his roll, we seldom find cause for demur, though a difference of opinion will every now and then arise. For instance, in the account of the Venetian school, Vittor Carpaccio is very insufficiently noticed. Not one of his works now in Venice is so much as mentioned, but only a picture in Vienna; although the St. Ursula series in the Venice Accademia (not to speak of others) is one of the most important, typical, and glorious sets of paintings in the world. It may fairly be called the very acme and culmination of its own style of art. Carpaccio is not even so fully treated of as Basaiti or Cima da Conegliano—painters, fine as they are, of whom neither is by any means comparable to Carpaccio, Conegliano especially being but a child in art in comparison. (We may add that we believe Mr. Wornum is mistaken in using "Cima" as the proper surname of this painter. "Cima da Conegliano"—top of Conegliano—forms one continuous nickname, given to Giambattista of forgotten patronymic in consequence of his continually painting into his backgrounds the hill-top of his native Conegliano.) Still less excusable—for this is a sin of commission, not omission—is it to say that "great size is the chief distinction" of that miracle of art and of human productive power, the Paradise of Tintoret in the Ducal Palace. We also thoroughly dissent from the statements that Francia is "the prince of the quattrocentisti;" that the figure of the angel attributed to Da Vinci in the picture by Verrocchio of the Baptism of Christ now in the Academy of Florence "shows no marked superiority" to the other figures; that the Holy Families ascribed to Michael Angelo, belonging respectively to the Uffizi Gallery and to Lord Taunton, "have every trace of having been painted by Angelo Bronzino;" and that, of the Last Judgment in the Sistine Chapel, "it is only possible to form an adequate idea at present from copies and prints." Our own experience, on the contrary, is that all such ideas at second-hand of the mighty fresco are found to be specially inadequate when one stands before the fresco itself; that, in the first case, one coldly and even grudgingly confesses that Michael Angelo was one of the *dii majores* of art, while, in the second case, one proclaims it with the truest conviction and reverence. What had been, so far as this work is concerned, a mere formal credo becomes then a living act of faith. Further, we dissent from the assertion that "Wouverman was in every sense one of the most masterly of painters"—an assertion which seems to smack of a by-past era of connoisseurship; nor can we quite understand either the eyesight or the æsthetics of a critic who says of Delaroche that, "in colour, he has few rivals in any of the schools of Europe." We should have said that negative merit of colour—the merit of not being directly censurable—was almost the highest that could be claimed for this great intellectual painter. However, although we have here cited a few of Mr. Wornum's opinions which appear to us disputable or erroneous, we are by no means disposed to depreciate his critical soundness generally. It is evidently neither his wish nor his habit of mind to start new canons of artistic judgment. We need not therefore look for any striking novelty or originality; but, as a well-grounded connoisseur conforming in a general way to the accepted standards of opinion, Mr. Wornum is fully capable of holding his own, and of guiding and instructing his reader.

As a writer, Mr. Wornum is plain and business-like, knowing what he has to say, and keeping well out of that great temptation to a criticizing author—digression and amplification. Had he yielded to the temptation, his book would have been less apt and compact than it is, even if more attractive in some passages; and, indeed, it does not stand in express need of any added attraction, being throughout extremely readable—much beyond the average of books of a similar class. These merits, however, do not constitute Mr. Wornum an *elegant* writer: his sentences not unfrequently want nicety and finish—sometimes even complete congruity of structure. As Keeper of the National Gallery, he naturally tends towards giving prominence to the pictures in that collection; but he does not overdo this, and is quite candid with regard to individual works—admitting, for instance, that neither the "Agony in the Garden" nor the "St. Jerome" can be with certainty ascribed to Giovanni Bellini. Among the few points of method and painstaking arrangement which appear to us to admit of improvement (a matter for which, as we have already said, Mr. Wornum deserves especial credit), we may name two which, though small, are not *too* small to deserve attention from so careful a compiler, in a book like this:—foreign names are every now and then needlessly interspersed among English ones, as "San Girolamo" along with "St. Jerome;" and the references from one part of the book to another would be improved if the pages referred to were systematically cited. As it stands, one would often be puzzled where to look. The volume is illustrated with woodcuts in pretty fair number—some of them old, others (we believe) new. Their merit is various; but a certain proportion are really worse than useless in such a book—they are misleading. Mr. Harvey's copy of Giotto's "Preaching of the Baptist," for example, does not give the least notion of Giotto's style, and does give a notion of quite a different style and quite a different period of art. The reader of the text who turns from that to the print finds that the two are in opposition: he has been reading about one sort of thing, and he sees before him a different sort; and, if he has never beheld an actual Giotto, he remains perplexed. The "illustration" reflects no "lustre" on the page, but only obscurity.

As a specimen of the work, we extract the account of Filippino Lippi, including a reference to the vexed question of the pictures in the Brancacci Chapel:—

Filippino Lippi (1460-1505) was a Florentine by birth; and, in consequence of his father's death during his childhood, he became the pupil of Sandro Botticelli, his father's famous scholar: he went far beyond his father and his master in excellences of execution, and was in every sense one of the greatest painters of his century; indeed, in some respects, he left little to be done by the great *cinque-centisti*, of whom he failed to be one only on account of his early death; but, like other artists, he was not always equal. He was employed about 1485 to complete the frescoes in the Brancacci chapel in the church del Carmine in Florence, which had been left unfinished by Masolino da Panicale and Masaccio. His works in this chapel are full of dramatic power: they are—"the Restoring of the Youth to Life" (commenced by Masaccio); the Crucifixion of St. Peter; St. Peter and St. Paul before Nero or the Pro-consul; St. Peter liberated from Prison; and, according to some critics, also the celebrated picture of "St. Paul visiting St. Peter in Prison;" from which Raphael borrowed the figure of St. Paul for the cartoon of "Paul preaching at Athens," as already mentioned in the notice of Masaccio. This figure, so long attributed to Masaccio, was given to Filippino by Vasari himself, in his first edition, but the passage was omitted in the second. The editors of the new edition of Vasari have adopted the opinion which restores the picture to Filippino. Rumohr, however, in his "Italian Researches," gives the whole side-wall on the left to Masaccio, with the exception of certain portions of the "Resuscitation of the Youth," executed later by Filippino; and Gaye, in his valuable "Unedited Correspondence of Artists," taking into consideration the distinc-

tion of style, assigns the fresco of "St. Paul visiting St. Peter in Prison" positively to Masaccio, while he assigns the opposite fresco of the "Liberation of St. Peter" to Filippino. Thus the authorship is still a question. The most important fresco in the chapel, however—Peter and Paul before the Pro-consul—is now unanimously, with the exception of Rosini in his "History of Painting in Italy," assigned to Filippino, a restitution due to Rumohr and Gaye, for Vasari had himself, in his first edition, given it to Filippino: and the introduction of certain portraits in it, independent of the distinction of style, renders it impossible that either Masolino or Masaccio can have executed the work: on the other hand, the fresco of the "Fall," which has been attributed to Filippino, is now assigned to Masolino da Panicale.

Filippino painted also at Rome and Bologna: he was at Rome about 1493. The National Gallery possesses two remarkable easel pictures in tempera by this painter,—the Madonna and Infant Christ, with St. Jerome and St. Dominic adoring, formerly in the Rucellai Chapel, in San Pancrazio at Florence; and a small "Adoration of the Kings," with a crowd of small figures exquisitely painted. This is so remarkable a work for its time that it may well be the picture of which Vasari relates the following anecdote:—Having painted a composition of small figures for his friend Piero del Pugliese, he executed it with such skill and care that, when another citizen expressed a wish to have a similar work, Filippino declined the commission, remarking that it was impossible to paint a second picture like it.

Filippino's last work, a Descent from the Cross, in the Academy at Florence, was left unfinished by him, and was completed by Pietro Perugino. His figures generally are executed with peculiar energy and ease; his women are elegant, the men dignified, and his forms full of life; the emotions well expressed, their action true and dramatic; and he probably surpassed all his contemporaries in the power of representing appearances, one of the last accomplishments in the perfection of the art.

W. M. R.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.

L'Enseignement Primaire des Filles. Par Jules Simon. (Article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, August 1864.)

M. JULES SIMON, to whom the world already owes an admirable study on the condition of the workwomen of France, has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a paper on female schools which, for more reasons than one, deserves attention. M. Simon, like a true Frenchman, has arranged his subject in the most perfect logical order, and is especially strong in figures. Let us see first his facts and then his arguments upon them.

France, for the last ten years, has been expending her revenues somewhat profusely. She keeps an army of 400,000 men and a navy of 259 ships of war. She spends 300,000,000 francs in Mexico without flinching, and finds always a poor million and a half for the theatres of Paris. What, then, does she bestow on the primary schools of the country? Some six or seven millions it appears—an advance certainly over the 5000 francs of the First Empire and the 50,000 of the Restoration, yet bearing to the war expenses the small proportion of 11 to 275. The result of this frugality is as follows:—The last "Exposé de la Situation de l'Empire" announces that there are 600,000 children in France who receive no instruction whatever, and that, among those who attend school, a large number learn nothing. There are in France 37,874 public schools for boys, and only 13,991 for girls. Thus the general absence of education is allowed to tell with enormous disproportion against females; and, out of 37,500 communes, no less than 23,509 are unprovided with schools for girls. The balance is only partially restored by 18,147 schools receiving both boys and girls—a system M. Simon (we think erroneously) vehemently condemns. As to the existing 13,991 schools for girls alone, they are in a situation far from flourishing, owing mainly to the penurious salaries allotted to the teachers. The Minister of Public Instruction lately desired to raise these salaries to such a point that none should fall below 500

francs (£20 a year); but it was found that, to accomplish this purpose, a sum of 1,600,000 francs would need to be added to the revenue; and the bill was rejected. The actual income of thousands of these poor women is from 340 to 400 francs a year—a sum leaving, for each day's expenditure, from 1 franc 10 centimes to 95 centimes to supply their entire support and clothing. Of course, with such miserable prospects before them, few women of the better or more intelligent sort are tempted to undertake the profession, or pass through the normal schools (nine in number) or the *Cours Normaux* (fifty-two in number) for their proper training as teachers. The whole number of pupils in these establishments at present is 1541. Thus lay schoolmistresses are hardly obtainable by the provincial communes, and recourse is necessarily had to the nuns, who are only too willing to monopolize the education of the female population. There are about 40,500 nuns in France, of whom 23,359 are devoted exclusively to teaching, 10,187 to both teaching and nursing the sick, and 6845 to contemplative life. Twenty-two religious houses among the nunneries of France divide between them the sum of 98,000 francs granted by the State. Thousands of nuns of the poorer orders anxiously seek employment as teachers in the primary schools; and the village curés, being always anxious to have nuns in their parishes as general auxiliaries, constantly compel the municipalities to accept them as schoolmistresses by forbidding the children to attend any other instructresses. The result of all this is that, while three-fourths of the boys in France receive lay-education, more than half of the girls are taught by nuns alone. Among the thirteen thousand girls' schools nearly eight thousand are in the hands of the Sisters. In a merely educational point of view this majority of conventual teachers is deplorable. Other schoolmistresses are obliged to obtain a "brevet of capacity;" but, by the law of March 1850, the authorization of the nun's own superior, conveyed in "letters of obedience," is made to supersede the necessity of a brevet; and, in consequence, only 766 religious teachers have attempted to secure a brevet, while 12,335 have only "letters of obedience." This being so, it is not very marvellous that the last reports should describe 9852 of the schools over which they preside as "passable," "mediocre," and "bad"! For what, after all, may be this formidable examination for the brevet from which the law has thought fit to exonerate nuns? The 46th article of the law of 1850 defines it exactly—the examination, be it remembered, being private, and therefore incapable of offending any feminine modesty:—"Primary instruction comprehends Religion and Morality, Reading, Writing, the Elements of the French Language, Arithmetic, and the System of Weights and Measures." "This," says M. Simon, "is all—absolutely all. One asks what there is to alarm the nuns? What is it they cannot do? Do they fail in religious instruction? Cannot they read? Cannot they write? As to the 'Elements of French,' this means orthography, and nothing else; 'Arithmetic' signifies the first four rules. And 12,000 nuns who are not afraid to direct schools shrink from this examination! and the law makes an exception in their favour! And we are told that we possess in France an elementary education for girls seriously organized!" It is small marvel that, as the result of such teaching, we find that, according to the census of 1861, there was in France (exclusive of the towns) a proportion of 32 men and of 48 women in a hundred completely illiterate and unable to sign their names!

The literary education of women, however, is a secondary question to the religious; and, on this topic, and on the results of conventual instruction generally, M. Simon makes many just and profound remarks:—

"Either education is nothing," he says, "or human souls do not quit the convent and the secular school with the same stamp. This woman whom a nun has formed, and that man bred in doctrines of tolerance, perhaps of indifference,

when married together are a living anachronism. The woman belongs to the seventeenth century—the man to the nineteenth. Admit that they live in good understanding—she thinking him damned, he thinking her a fanatic—what becomes of them when they begin to teach; for to be a father or a mother is to be a teacher?"

In conclusion, M. Simon asks indignantly:—

Why are there more schools for boys than for girls? Why is there a budget of several millions for schoolmasters and of some hundred thousand francs for schoolmistresses? Why are there female teachers at 90 centimes a day? This is neither equity nor humanity. Are we to return, in the nineteenth century, to the old theory of the inferiority of women? Have they less rights than we, or less capacity? Is society less interested in their instruction? As they have less physical strength, is it not simple justice to give them the advantage of an equal education?

These remarks and questions of the philosophic Frenchman apply especially to his own country, and are of interest to us chiefly as illustrative of its present condition and the aims of its leading philanthropists. His final observation, however, belongs to all national instruction, and has a peculiar interest for us just now in reference to the subject of female education as debated before the Social Science Congress at York. Archbishop Thomson and the *Times* are of one opinion—that education has for its chief aim the fitting us to fulfil the special duties of our lot as men or women, soldiers, lawyers, merchants, or ladies, seamstresses, and charwomen. M. Simon holds a nobler theory—that its office is to make us first moral and rational beings, trained to use and develop all human powers and virtues. He says:—

That which Education ought, before all other things, to seek is to make a MAN or a WOMAN—that is, a Reasonable Being—faithful to duty, loving Truth, using the faculties it possesses to perfect itself and to do good to others. This is the first work for all of us—that which Providence has imposed equally on men and on women—and has thus created for them, by the similarity of their destiny, equal rights to a good and solid education.

F. P. C.

MISS BRADDON'S LAST NOVEL.

The Doctor's Wife. By M. E. Braddon. (Maxwell & Co.)

"THIS is not a sensation novel." So writes Miss Braddon in the closing pages of "The Doctor's Wife;" and the statement, in its literal sense, is true enough. There is very little in this novel of the wild improbabilities and startling coincidences which created the fame of "Lady Audley's Secret;" and we doubt, in consequence, whether "The Doctor's Wife" will ever win the peculiar popularity acquired by other works which have proceeded from the same hand. The story, however, will raise the reputation of the authoress with all who look for something in a novel beyond a tale. Passion, not incident, is the subject-matter of "The Doctor's Wife;" and, unless we are mistaken, Miss Braddon has bestowed upon it more study and thought and talent than on any of her earlier writings. Whether that talent has not been wasted on a hopeless enterprise is a doubt we cannot conceal from ourselves. "The Doctor's Wife" is a French novel adapted to English tastes; and the process of adaptation is, we fear, both for good and bad, one of which the secret has not been yet discovered. All persons who have really studied the wonderful literature of modern French romance must be acquainted with "Madame Bovary." To those to whom the work is unknown the story may be told in very few words indeed. The heroine of Flaubert's novel is a half-educated woman of some cleverness, much sentiment, and with a mind perverted, rather than corrupted, by the low creed of the novels on which her mental life was sustained. As a girl she is married to a worthy commonplace parish-doctor utterly unable to satisfy her sentimental aspirations. Weary of a weary life, panting for the excitement she is taught to believe is to be found alone in passion, yearning for a love such as she has

THE READER.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

read of in her favourite novels, she becomes a faithless wife more from silliness than from vice. Then the punishment of her sin falls upon her. With a cruel minuteness of detail we are told of the petty miseries of her wretched life, of the disappointment which any attempt at realizing her ideal entails upon her, of the miseries of the concealment she is forced to throw over the intrigues which she would fain make so noble, and feels at heart so miserably degrading. And then we learn how she sinks lower and lower, falls into petty debts and miserable connexions, and at last dies by her own hand, broken-spirited. A story more wretchedly and squalidly real it is difficult to find than "Madame Bovary;" and it is this story which, we conceive, has suggested the plot of the "Doctor's Wife." The coincidence is too marked to be accidental. Isabel Sleaford is the daughter of a broken-down adventurer, and is bred up amidst the squalor and wretchedness of a shiftless out-at-elbows home in the suburbs of London. Left to herself, like her French prototype, motherless, and without any one to direct her studies, she lives in a world of romance filled with ideal heroes and heroines. By the course of events, which we need not repeat, she marries a homely country practitioner, the very counterpart of Monsieur Bovary. Then, as soon as she becomes Mrs. Gilbert, the utter weariness of her dull monotonous country life falls upon her; and, after one or two feeble efforts to find some sympathy with her common-place husband, she sinks back into the dreamland of her girlhood.

She was satisfied with her life, which was the same every day, and with the dull old town, where no change ever came. She was satisfied as an opium-eater is satisfied with the common everyday world: which is only the frame that holds together all manner of splendid and ever-changing pictures. She was content with a life in which she had ample leisure to dream of a different existence. Oh, how she thought of that other and brighter life!—that life in which there was passion, and poetry, and beauty, and rapture, and despair! Here, among these meadows, and winding waters, and hedgerows, life was a long sleep: and one might as well be a brown-eyed cow, browsing from week's end to week's end in the same pastures, as a beautiful woman with an eager yearning soul. Mrs. Gilbert thought of London—that wonderful West-End, May-Fair London, which has no attribute in common with all the great metropolitan wilderness around and about it. She thought of that holy of holies, that inner sanctuary of life, in which all the women are beautiful and all the men are wicked, in which existence is a perpetual whirlpool of balls and dinner-parties and hothouse flowers and despair. She thought of that untasted life, and pictured it, and thrilled with the sense of its splendour and brightness, as she sat by the brawling waterfall, and heard the creaking wheel of the mill, and the splashing of the trailing weeds. She saw herself amongst the light and music of that other world; queen of a lamp-lit boudoir, where loose patches of ermine gleamed whitely upon carpets of velvet-pile; where, amid a confusion of glitter and colour, she might sit, nestling among the cushions of a low gilded chair—a kind of indoor Cleopatra's galley—and listen contemptuously (she always imagined herself contemptuous) to the eloquent compliments of a wicked prince.

The wicked prince comes at last in the person of Roland Lansdell, the lord of Mor-dred Priory. But here ends the parallel between the French and English conceptions of the self-same character. Flaubert sacrificed propriety to truth, and Miss Braddon has sacrificed truth to propriety. A faithless wife can never be made the heroine of a novel which is destined for British family-reading; and the anatomy of a guilty passion is a subject forbidden to writers who wish to appeal to the general public. Thus the author of the "Doctor's Wife" laid before herself a problem of the utmost difficulty. The whole pith and marrow of her story was to consist in the passion entertained by a wife for an unmarried man; and yet everything was to be conducted with the extremest regard for deco-

rum. The problem is solved as nearly as it ever can be solved under the above conditions. We need not say that Mrs. Gilbert only goes to the extreme brink of the precipice and does not topple over; she never forfeits her technical right to be called an honest woman; and, with the exception of a stolen kiss or two, no overt act of absolute impropriety can be laid to her charge. This we might have foretold beforehand. There is a school of English writers who seem to consider that the one fault their heroines may not commit is a breach of positive chastity. If these writers had to emendate the gospels, they would take especial care to inform us that the woman taken in adultery had been guilty of bigamy believing her just husband to be dead, and that the Magdalene had been seduced under the pretext of a fictitious marriage. We have no wish to see our English novelists imitate their French colleagues. We hold that illegitimate love is not the proper subject for an English story; but, if we are to have romances based on guilty passions, then, in the name of goodness, let us have the truth.

No doubt Miss Braddon conscientiously believes that "The Doctor's Wife" is a moral work. Yet, in our judgment, it is far less so than "Madame Bovary" itself. Here, at any rate, we see how idle indulgence of morbid sentiment leads to sin, and how sin brings wretchedness and works out its own punishment. In the English version we have the same story with a different moral. The heroine has all the pleasures of passion, but stops short at the actual sin, and escapes without any punishment whatever. The subject is a delicate one, but we own that, if Mr. Gilbert could have known the truth, we think he would scarcely have felt that the wrong done him was the less because his wife confined her infidelity within the limits of platonic love-making. The English surgeon dies believing in his wife's truth and affection; the French doctor dies broken-hearted when the discovery of his dead wife's letters to her lover shows him that she had been faithless to her vows. One learns the truth—the other dies ignorant of it; but the truth was the same for both.

After all is said and done, the "Doctor's Wife" is a painful story. All Miss Braddon's marvellous delicacy of touch and feeling cannot remove the faults inherent to the idea, or at any rate to her mode of treating it. When her husband is lying dead at home Isabel is called from the room, next to that where her husband lies, to come and witness the deathbed and listen to the dying rhapsodies of her lover. Before the breath is well out of George Gilbert's body she is again pouring forth her love in the presence of Roland Lansdell—dying, it is true, but still the object of her heart's passion. Yet, with all this, Miss Braddon has accomplished the most difficult task of making Isabel not altogether hateful or unnatural. The conception of the weak, fond, child-wife, "whose heart," in Mrs. Browning's words, "was breaking for a little love"—who lived in a cloud-world of her own, shrinking from real life, dreading the realities of sin as much almost as the realities of duty—is drawn out with a skill unrivalled of its kind.

So there was no thought of peril to herself or to others in Mrs. Gilbert's mind when she stood on the bridge above the mill-stream talking with Roland Lansdell. She had a vague idea that she was not exactly doing her duty to her husband; but poor George's image only receded farther and farther from her. Did she not still obey his behests, and sit opposite to him at the little dinner-table, and pour out his tea at breakfast, and assist him to put on his overcoat in the passage before he went out? Could she do more for him than that? No; he had himself rejected all further attention. She had tried to brush his hat once in a sudden gush of dutiful feeling; but she had brushed the nap the wrong way, and had incurred her husband's displeasure. She had tried to read poetry to him, and he had yawned during her lecture. She had put flowers on his dressing-table—white fragile-looking flowers—in a tall slender vase, with a tendril of convolvulus twined artfully

round the stem, like a garland about a classic column; and Mr. Gilbert had objected to the perfumed blossoms as liable to generate carbonic-acid gas. What could any one do for such a husband as this? The tender sentimental raptures, the poetic emotions, the dim aspirations which Isabel revealed to Roland would have been as unintelligible as the Semitic languages to George. Why should she not bestow this other half of her nature upon whom she chose? If she gave her duty and obedience to Othello, surely Cassio might have all the poetry of her soul, which the matter-of-fact Moor despised and rejected.

The whole interest centres round Isabel. She stands before us a clear distinct picture, the woman whom all men who come across her path love, and whom her sister women look upon as eminently insipid and uninteresting. The odd thing to us is that a writer who can paint a man's woman so perfectly should fail so thoroughly in representing a man. Roland Lansdell is one of those impossible compounds of Don Juan and Rochester and the Heir of Redclyffe which only a lady-writer could ever conceive. Fancy a man of the world—a gentleman with all the morbid self-reserve of a high-bred nature—prosing on for hours upon his dying bed in language like this:—

A man has no right to desire perfect happiness: I can understand that now. He has no right to defy the laws made by wiser men for his protection, because there is a fatal twist in the fabric of his life, and those very laws happen to thwart him in his solitary insignificance. How truly Thomas Carlyle has told us that Manhood only begins when we have surrendered to Necessity!

Happily, passages like these are few and far between. It is only at the end of her novel that Miss Braddon thinks it incumbent on her to give some incongruous theological instruction, as a sort of grace after meat.

Of the literary merits of "The Doctor's Wife" we can hardly speak too highly. It is a consolation to those who, like ourselves, recognised a latent claim to genius in Miss Braddon's first works to see how her strange power exerts itself more fully as she gains strength and experience. Faults there are in "The Doctor's Wife" and to spare; but these very faults are of a kind which no ordinary writer could have committed.

E. D.

THE LIFE OF DR. RAFFLES.

Memoirs of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D. By Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esq., B.A. (Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.)

NO reasonable exception can be taken either to the writing of a life of Dr. Raffles or to the manner in which the present biographer has executed his task. A man who has filled for many years a conspicuous position, and has drawn the eyes of a large number of his contemporaries during more than one generation upon himself and his doings, has the same right to the commemoration of a biography as he had in his life-time to public observation and regard. This memoir is a legitimate record of the successes of a most prosperous Dissenting minister. No one could possibly have fitted better into the groove of his life than Thomas Raffles. The mediocrity of his endowments combined with the innocence and amiability of his character to urge him smoothly forward to the goal of his ambition. A mind more untinctured by originality, and a life more destitute of incident, never had a biographer. But Dr. Raffles was an active and laborious man; and he held a leading position for fifty years in his own religious community and in the whole Dissenting world. And this fact renders it certain that very many will be interested to read all that his biographer can tell of him.

It must be confessed that Mr. T. S. Raffles has little to record except "preaching engagements." The bare enumeration of preaching engagements certainly never occupied before so large a part of so large a book.

THE READER.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

Dr. Raffles was a born preacher of a certain kind—a preacher to interest and delight a promiscuous middle-class audience. He had the immense advantage to begin with, of being perfectly free from shyness. He had no troublesome self-consciousness, no internal questionings going on beneath his arguments and affirmations, to hinder the free and happy use of all his tools and materials. It would be difficult to say when he first began to preach—at least, in letters and essays; but, by the time he was eighteen, he was in the full swing of public preaching, going out from Homerton to fill the vacant pulpits of the Independent communities in the neighbourhood of London. From 1806 to 1863 he was never without preaching engagements in all parts of the country, and scarcely passed a week without preaching. He liked to preach, and the congregations liked to hear him. A letter written to a school-companion at the age of fifteen sufficiently marks out the future preacher. "Although you daily mingle," he says, "with the busy multitude who are eagerly seeking after profit and gain; yet may you have grace to use the world and not abuse it, and learn this lesson from all that is around you, that, though many are seeking happiness in the things of time and sense, yet none have found and never will find therein real unsullied felicity. And while I, tired of the busy noisy scenes of business, have retired to the peaceful shades of Peckham, there to obtain an introduction to the several branches of literature which may render me fit for the exalted station which (please God) I am destined to fill, pray to your Heavenly Father that he may seal instruction on everything which I shall there attain to, that He may preserve me from sinning against Him, and that He may make me abundantly useful in my day and generation." These vows were fulfilled. Thomas Raffles attained to the literary culture which exactly suited and ornamented the exalted station that he filled. He loved the poetry of the eighteenth century, and was no mean proficient in smooth versification himself. For thirty-five successive years he presented his congregation, on New Year's Day, with a congratulatory poem, and "always read the annual lines with deep feeling." He delighted in seeing and describing beautiful scenery. He was very much on the move, through his "preaching engagements," and made several tours abroad, one of which reached as far as the Pyramids. And through all his life he preserved a vivacity and complacency which kept him happy and made others enjoy his society. With much to spoil him, he does not appear to have been spoiled; and, though he was honoured by valued interviews with dukes, his intimate friendships were with the ministers of his own communion. He was altogether a most blameless man and minister.

The only pursuit he had in any way outside of his profession was the collecting of autographs. Early in life this taste was excited in him, and he became one of the most eager and successful autograph-collectors in the world. His biographer speaks of the collection left by him as being large, interesting, and well-arranged, and intimates that he may hereafter publish the most important of the letters and documents thus preserved.

The memoir is obviously written for the reading of those who feel an interest in the ministerial career of Dr. Raffles. The qualities which render it acceptable to them, combined with the absence of any but common-place materials in Dr. Raffles's life, naturally make the book a rather dull one to the general reader. But the career of Dr. Raffles, as the happy career of a gentlemanly man, the cousin and friend of Sir Stamford Raffles, who was at the same time devoted heart and soul to the calling of an Independent minister, and who knew as much of the "denomination" as any one in his time, might fairly be adduced as a set-off against the disparaging picture of inner Dissenting life drawn in the satire entitled "Frederick Rivers, Independent Parson."

Any one who, after reading this work, should turn to Dr. Raffles's life would at least admit that all was not so mean and ugly amongst the Independents as Mr. Rivers makes it out to be. But he would be further struck by the contrast between the whole condition of thought and feeling as represented in these two books. The contrast is partly due to the difference between two minds, partly to the difference between two generations. If Dr. Raffles had gone to Homerton within the last ten years, even his easy unspeculative nature might have given entrance to thoughts by which, as it was, he never allowed himself to be troubled. His biographer tells us that he was so averse to controversy that he not only would not enter into it himself, but, when other persons began to differ in his presence, he was sure to find some means of turning the conversation. Of course, when the Lancashire College was disturbed by the work which caused the withdrawal of Dr. Davidson from its staff, Dr. Raffles took the conservative side. Amiable as his nature was, no one could have had a greater distaste for innovation in doctrine. It was his glory to walk in the old paths—that is, to preach exactly the doctrine formulated by the Evangelical generation into which he was born. One source of his popularity as a preacher was no doubt the perfectly conventional character of his religious sentiments. It was his good fortune that he could at the same time be as sincere and warm as if he had been original. He preferred Beattie as a poet to Wordsworth or Tennyson; but he did heartily delight in Beattie, and a greater poet than Beattie, the truly English Cowper, was yet dearer to him. It is not easy to say whether, if he had come with his lively energetic receptive mind into this generation, he would have been as faithful a son of it—whether, as a young Independent minister, he would have proved susceptible to the same influences which have moulded the preaching of Mr. Baldwin Brown, Mr. Maclaren, or Mr. Kirkus.

One fact which can scarcely fail to excite surprise, in reading the lives and the sermons of the Evangelical worthies of the last age, is that they could profess themselves to be, and really be, so exceedingly *happy* in their creed. To us at the present day it seems a terrible creed,—one under which, however the judgment might be convinced, the heart and the conscience must writhe in resistance and pain. But a favourite aspect of this creed to many, as to Dr. Raffles, was that it was the one means of arriving at "real unsullied felicity" in this life as well as in the next. One can more easily realize a stern gloomy Puritan, who felt it his duty to bear witness to mankind in general of their state and destiny, but who never pretended that his belief was a cheerful one, and never attempted to be on pleasant terms with the world, than such a genial social citizen as Dr. Raffles proclaiming continually from the pulpit that all but a very few were on their way to endless torments, and holding it to be a matter of Christian consistency not to go to a concert. What discrepancies of human belief or human action ought to be incredible to those who have the opportunity, as we have in such abundance, of contemplating a preacher rigorously maintaining the so-called Evangelical doctrine, and yet mixing with the world of the condemned and the lost as pleasantly as if he were one of them?

All to whom the name of Dr. Raffles is familiar are aware that Liverpool was his home. He was born at Spitalfields, studied at Homerton, spent three years as minister to a congregation at Hammersmith, and then, in 1811, removed to Liverpool, where he died last year, much honoured and respected, at the age of seventy-five. Mr. Thomas Stamford Raffles has shown excellent taste and feeling in his memoir of his father; and, when it is borne in mind that the volume was intended for the denomination far more than for the general public, we see no reason for withholding equal praise from his judgment.

MAN'S UNITY OR PLURALITY IN SPECIES.

The Plurality of the Human Race. By Georges Pouchet. Translated and edited from the Second Edition by Hugh J. C. Beavan, F.R.G.S., &c. (Published for the Anthropological Society by Longman & Co.)

The Phenomena of Hybridity in the Genus Homo. By Dr. Paul Broca. Edited by C. Carter Blake, F.G.S., &c. (Published for the Anthropological Society by Longman & Co.)

PERHAPS it is scarcely necessary to remind our readers that, for the last fifteen years, or thereabouts, the general body of anthropologists has been divided into two opposite camps—that of the Monogenists, who hold that all men are descended from the same parent stock, and that of the Polygenists, who maintain that the genus *Homo* consists of several species sprung from as many distinct origins. The views of this new school are advocated with singular vigour and acumen in the two works now before us. M. Pouchet ranges over the whole field of controversy between the two rival schools, dealing heavy blows to his antagonists and, at the same time, labouring with great ability to lay the foundations of a positive system of polygenetic doctrine. M. Broca takes a different course, and compels the adverse party to come to trial with him upon a single issue, involving only a matter of fact within the domain of history. The question to be decided by the jury is this—Is it true, without exception, that any two races of men may produce together a mixed race as prolific as those from which it sprang, and equally capable of prolonging its existence indefinitely without further crossing with either of the parent races? The monogenists are bound to plead the affirmative of this question; and thus M. Broca has contrived to put them in rather an awkward predicament—for the issue to be tried is, by their own admission, of vital importance to their whole cause, and defeat upon it would be ruinous, whereas the contrary event would not be fatal to the theory maintained by their opponents. The question is still *sub judice*. M. Broca has made out a very formidable case; but, with the nice conscientiousness that becomes a litigant in matters of science, he appears to abstain at present from claiming to have judgment entered in his favour.

M. Broca finds, on analysing the system of the monogenists, that he meets every moment with two fundamental axioms, which serve them as articles of faith, and as the premises of an apparently irresistible syllogism—viz.:

1. All animals capable of producing an eugenesic progeny (*i.e.*, a progeny every generation of which is perfectly fruitful) are of the same species.

2. All human crossings are eugenesic; therefore, all men are of the same species.

M. Broca plays the deuce with this syllogism, for he denies it totally, in block and in detail, major, minor, conclusion and all. He denies the major premise, because he has investigated the result of certain crossings between animals of incontestably different species—such as dogs and wolves, goats and sheep, camels and dromedaries, hares and rabbits, &c.—and has demonstrated that these produce eugenesic mongrels—that is to say, perfectly and indefinitely prolific between themselves. It is not true, then, that all animals capable of producing an eugenesic progeny are of the same species; and thus, he says, the monogenists are deprived of their principal basis and their sole scientific argument. As for the proposition that all human crossings are eugenesic, he denies it for reasons to which we shall presently advert, and adds (almost superfluously after what has gone before) that, even were it true, we could not infer from it the unity of the human species. Moreover, he finds that the monogenists have accepted it as a self-evident axiom, and made no efforts to establish its correctness; and he believes that he himself was the first to demonstrate, in

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

his "Mémoire sur l'Ethnologie de la France," that *certain* human crossings are eugenesic. The instances he has adduced, however, being those of the intermixture of Kimris and Celts, either between themselves or with Romans and Germans, appear to us to be but questionable examples of eugenesic hybridity. At all events, they can hardly be accepted as valid by believers in the Aryan unity, within which those four parent races are comprised.

But, whatever be the intrinsic value of the facts in question, they afford very little help to the monogenists, whose theory must stand or fall with their maxim that *all* human crossings are eugenesic. If it could be demonstrated, that *one* human crossing is not eugenesic, "then the whole doctrine of the monogenists would crumble to pieces. The doctrine would then not merely be extra-scientific, but anti-scientific, it being positive that two groups of animals, so different as to be incapable of fusion by generation, do not belong to the same species. This is an incontestable and uncontested truth."

Now, if the required demonstration has not been actually obtained, at least it may be safely said that an exceedingly near approach to it has been made through the study of facts revealed in the history of Australia and Tasmania. In both those islands adult specimens of a cross-breed between the whites and the blacks have always been classed among the rarest objects in natural history, their known number at a given time being scarcely more than one or two.

M. Broca sums up the results of his researches on human hybridity in the following terms:—

1. That certain intermixtures are perfectly eugenesic.
2. That other intermixtures are, in their results, notably inferior to those of eugenesic hybridity.
3. That Mulattoes of the first degree, issued from the union of the Germanic (Anglo-Saxon) race with the African Negroes, appear inferior in fecundity and longevity to individuals of the pure races.
4. That it is at least doubtful whether these Mulattoes, in their alliances between themselves, are capable of indefinitely perpetuating their race, and that they are less prolific in their direct alliances than in their recrossing with the parent stocks, as is observed in paragenetic hybridity.
5. That alliances between the Germanic race (Anglo-Saxon) with [*sic*] the Melanesian races (Australians and Tasmanians) are but little prolific.
6. That the Mulattoes sprung from such inter course are too rare to have enabled us to obtain exact particulars as to their viability and fecundity.
7. That several degrees of hybridity, which have been observed in the cross-breeds of animals of different species, seem also to occur in the various crossings of men of different races.
8. That the lowest degree of human hybridity, in which the homeogenesis is so feeble as to render the fecundity of the first crossing uncertain, is exhibited in the most disparate crossings between one of the most elevated and the two lowest races of humanity.

It is manifest that the second clause of number four among the above paragraphs has been so twisted by bad translation as to express the reverse of the author's meaning. Similar instances of slovenliness are by no means rare in the volume. M. Pouchet's translator is even a worse offender in this way, for he often mistakes the meaning of common words; and, whilst declaring that "as much care as possible has been taken with the translation and editing," he commits to the press such unintelligible jargon as this:—

Hence it results that anthropology must take its most precious authority from the study of languages, in the language of the islands, for instance, and in the idioms spoken at the extremity of the continents: thus surrounded by the sea, in relation by its less extent with the others, these idioms will be preserved even more intact.

As an editor Mr. Beavan chiefly distinguishes himself by going out of the way to censure M. Pouchet for the "scepticism" evinced by him in doing that which it is his right and his duty to do—namely,

dealing with natural science as a domain into which theological opinions must in no wise be suffered to intrude. To punish M. Pouchet for this "scepticism" seems to be the chief thing aimed at in the editor's original notes, most of which are characterized by flippant or unctuous silliness, whilst some of them evince a remarkable capacity for blundering. For a glaring example of this kind, which our space will not permit us to quote, we refer to the editorial note, page 74, taken in connexion with the text upon which it is a comment. Its utter absurdity will at once be apparent to any one who reads up to it from the first paragraph of page 73.

We cannot take leave of this maltreated book without expressing our regret that its English editor should have been allowed to palter with the rights of science, and compromise the dignity of the Anthropological Society by indulging in such freaks in the pages of a book published under the sanction of that learned body. W. K. K.

MEMORIAL CROSSES.

Memorials of Queen Eleanor, Illustrated by Photography; with a Short Account of their History and Present Condition. Edited by John Abel, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. (Printed for the Proprietors.)

THE memorial crosses erected by Edward the First to Queen Eleanor have, since the death of the Prince Consort, been the subject of much discussion, as to the appropriateness of adopting the same type for the monuments now being erected throughout the country to his memory. With the exception, however, of the national monument in Hyde Park, which will be built from Mr. Gilbert Scott's design, the Cross Memorial does not appear to have found much favour with the public. In fact, unless the surroundings are in perfect keeping, or the cross can be erected on a site sufficiently spacious to allow the eye to take in the beauty of its form and proportions undisturbed by other objects, of all forms for public monuments the Gothic cross is the least suited to the requirements of the age; and we very much doubt whether that about to be erected on the site of the Exhibition building of 1851 will prove an exception, with the long line of palatial residences of Knightsbridge for the background dwarfing it when viewed across the Park.

Mr. Abel, we believe, was one of the first to suggest the form of a Gothic cross for the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park. As a native of the town of Northampton, within a mile of which stands one of the three remaining Eleanor crosses, the idea was most natural. Indeed few English towns possess such ample materials for awakening a love of Gothic architecture in those who, like Mr. Abel, have early educated the eye fully enough to appreciate the grace and beauty of form, which are the chief characteristics of all ecclesiastical edifices of that style, from Early Transition to the Highly Decorated. The Church of the Templars at Northampton, one of the four round churches still remaining in England, is of itself sufficient to make such a one an enthusiastic admirer of Gothic architecture; and the graceful cross outside the town would always afford him the double charm of a walk and a study. Of the twelve Eleanor crosses erected by the king three only now remain. Those of Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Stoney Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, St. Albans, Cheape, and Charing have disappeared. Of these, even with the Crowle drawing of the last, presented to us by Mr. Abel in fac-simile, all is, at best, but matter of conjecture; and we are therefore not amongst those who seek to find fault with Mr. Barry for deviating from the traditional outline in the erection of the cross which is to bear its name in the front of the Charing Cross Railway Terminus. Mr. Barry's structure conveys an idea of solidity, typical of the colossal building to which it is the adjunct.

Mr. Abel's book is illustrated with eight photographs of the effigies and seals of Queen Eleanor, the cross at Geddington, two

views of the cross at Northampton, two views of the cross at Waltham—one the edifice as it now is, and the other a fac-simile of Harris's print of 1718—the cross at Charing, from a drawing in the Crowle collection in the British Museum, and Queen Eleanor's tomb, in Westminster Abbey—all taken by Mr. Robert Hayward of Finchley. As photographic book-illustrations these plates have much merit; and, though, like all sun-pictures, they fail to convey to the mind the same pleasure which a finished engraving imparts, the verisimilitude to the surface is quite marvellous, and will bear the test of any lens, however powerful.

The cross at Geddington is an elegant structure of triangular form, nearly forty-two feet high, consisting of three storeys, the surface of the lower one entirely covered with roses, chiseled with great delicacy. This cross has suffered less than the other two from the hands of parochial restoration; and, from the peculiarity of its surface, it is just an object to which photography can be applied with the happiest result. The statue of the queen is supposed to be a portrait—as, indeed, were all those which were placed within the niches of the crosses—and the features accord with those of the figure on the queen's tomb in Westminster Abbey, which Mr. Abel gives as the frontispiece to his book.

The cross at Northampton is not in such good condition. It was repaired by a Northampton stonemason in 1713; and, though, happily, most of his restorations have since been removed, yet it reflects but little credit upon the municipality of the town that they should allow this precious monument to fall into decay. It is one of the greatest ornaments to the place, an object of great beauty, backed by a grove of silver beeches, overlooking the valley of the Nene, close to the London Road.

As these crosses approached the metropolis they became far more elaborate; and that of Waltham is consequently the most beautiful of the remaining three. As a specimen of the letterpress we extract what Mr. Abel says of it:—

The Waltham cross has suffered grievously from neglect and wilful injury, and not a little, we are compelled to acknowledge, from modern restoration. The Society of Antiquaries twice interested themselves in preserving it from decay. In 1720 they commissioned Dr. Stukeley to have some posts placed round it; and, in 1757, Lord Monson, lord of the manor of Cheshunt—in which parish the monument actually stands—at the request of the society, surrounded the base with brick-work, as the whole of the steps (ten in number) had been taken away. At that time it was discovered that, through the encroachments of the neighbouring house which still disfigures the view of the cross, the roof leaned against one of the fine statues of the queen. In 1796 the monument was again found in the same neglected condition. Mr. Gough, in vol. iii. of the "Vetusta Monumenta," observes that the cross probably stood isolated from the town, like that near Northampton, or at least that the only building near it was the inn, then "The Four Swans," which bore, he says, "the marks of great antiquity in the form of its chimneys, and in the quantity of chestnut timber employed about it. But, the resort of travellers rendering another inn upon the spot necessary, the cross, as now seen, has almost been taken into the end of it, whereby much of its beauty is concealed and many of its ornaments disfigured." It has further been suggested that a chapel formerly stood on the very site now occupied by this inn. At one time there was affixed to the monument a board, pointing the direction of the adjacent roads; and, at the beginning of the present century, an attempt was made to remove the entire structure into the park at Theobalds, which is close at hand. Fortunately the materials were found to be so decayed that the design was abandoned, and the cross suffered to remain on the spot where alone it could retain its pristine interest.

The celebrated tomb of the queen in Westminster Abbey is too well-known to require more than the mention that Mr. Hayward's photograph is an accurate representation of it, on a scale sufficiently large to render its details clear and distinct.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

Mr. Abel has done well to illustrate so ably a hobby into which he has thrown himself with all the ardour of a true lover of archæological pursuits; and the careful manner in which he has compiled the historical portion of the book from the best authorities, shows that he did not sit down to illustrate his subject till he had fully mastered it.

NOTICES.

The Epistles of St. Paul for English Readers. By C. J. Vaughan, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster. I.—The First Epistle to the Thessalonians. (Macmillan & Co.)—DR. VAUGHAN is entering into competition with Dean Alford in turning the method and the materials of a *Greek Testament Commentary* to the account of English readers. Dean Alford has his task already in great part accomplished, and has only to adapt his existing Commentary to the use of those who cannot read Greek. But it is some advantage to Dr. Vaughan that his work is conceived and designed from the beginning for the English reader. His aim is to put the English reader, as far as it can be done, on a level with those who can read the New Testament in the original. The problem he endeavours to solve is, How can this be most effectually done? Dr. Vaughan is a teacher of great tact and experience as well as a first-rate scholar, and his judgment in such a matter deserves the highest respect. We hesitate therefore to say that his plan of putting three, or even four, translations side by side seems needlessly cumbrous. The authorized version holds the place of honour, but, as in such a work is unavoidable, chiefly to be hustled and corrected. Is it quite necessary to print this version at all? The second version which Dr. Vaughan gives is an attempt to render the Greek word for word, without regard to elegance or English idiom. This version becomes, in fact, a *third*, by some variations appended in notes to make the literal translation intelligible. The fourth is "a free paraphrase,"—that is, the thought of St. Paul expressed in the style of his expositor. Dr. Vaughan ought to know as well as any one how the real Pauline writing can be brought home to English readers; but we should have been inclined to prefer a single free translation—a rendering of St. Paul in the best modern English—to the several versions which stand on his pages. In his literal rendering surely Dr. Vaughan is sometimes misled by a fallacy into leaving his sentences not merely unidiomatic English, but pure nonsense. This happens especially through a determination to translate *γίνεσθαι* everywhere "to become." But in what reasonable sense can this be called literal translation? For example, Dr. Vaughan prints—"Ye know what manner of men we became among you." He here introduces a positive error in order to keep the word "become," which, after all, can rarely be used for *γίνεσθαι*. St. Paul does not mean to say "what manner of men we became," but, as Dr. Vaughan has it in a note, "what manner of men we proved ourselves." It is true that it is difficult to draw the line when a perfectly literal translation is to be attempted. But it seems undeniable that such a translation ought not to be nonsense, and that it ought not to be false. Even such blemishes, however, as those to which we are referring may be means of arresting the mind of the English reader and of forcing him to ponder the sentences in which they occur more carefully. The explanatory notes are worthy of Dr. Vaughan's admirable scholarship and fineness of perception. It is quite a pleasure to read notes so lucidly expressed, so fastidiously free from superfluities, and so thoroughly sensible. They contain a good deal of illustration from similar passages in the New Testament and from the Septuagint version of the Old. But, beyond this, there is not much except concise explanation of words and sentences. As regards the general interpretation of the Epistles, we believe that many passages in them, as several in this First Epistle to the Thessalonians, are cleared from much confusion, if the reader can admit that the language relating to the near coming of Christ had reference really to the age in which the Apostle wrote. Dr. Vaughan keeps too close to traditional orthodoxy to adopt this view. But his orthodoxy is instructed and refined enough to spurn many conventional vulgarities of belief and expression.

On the Extension of the Ministry. By the Venerable W. H. Hale, M.A., Archdeacon of London. (Rivingtons.)—A PAMPHLET containing

four Charges and two other occasional compositions upon the subject named in the title. At the beginning of the Charge of the present year the Archdeacon of London thus describes his work:—"Fourteen years have elapsed since I commenced a series of essays, all relating to one subject, and having in view one object—a well-ordered extension of the ministry of the Church. In the first of them I pointed out that marked difference between the duties of the order of priests and of the order of deacons which is shown in the Ordination Service, but which is now too much disregarded. In the second I recommended the revival of the order of sub-deacons. In the third I gave a brief account of the lower orders of ministers in the Eastern and Western Churches, and published the suggestions which in previous years I had submitted to the Archbishop for the formal revival of one of those orders, that of sub-deacons. In the last I gave a history of the office of Suffragan Bishops in England, appointed under the Act of Henry VIII., and urged the expediency of the revival of that office, as the best means of assisting the diocesan bishops under their increased labours." Archdeacon Hale thinks that the Church is now attempting to do irregularly and imperfectly what there are precedents for doing more regularly.

Tangled Talk; an Essayist's Holiday. (Strahan & Co.)—SEVERAL "Essayists" are so successful now-a-days that this very nicely got-up volume may perhaps find a circle of appreciative readers. We have no notion where these essays have already appeared; but we hardly think they could have excited much attention. Here, however, they are to be had in a collected form; and they no doubt contain sensible remarks, and some allusions and quotations which the reader may be interested to see. For example, there is a verse quoted from "Drayton's famous Agincourt ballad" which shows plainly from what source the form of the "Charge of the Light Brigade" was derived:—

"They now to fight are gone,
Armour on armour shone,
Drum now to drum did groan,
To hear was wonder—
That, with the cries they make,
The very earth did shake,
Trumpet to trumpet spake—
Thunder to thunder!"

Two Years After and Onwards; or, the Approaching War amongst the Powers of Europe and other Future Events described as Foretold in Scripture Prophecy. By the Author of "The Coming Struggle." (Houlston and Wright. Pp. 192.)—THE author of "The Coming Struggle" thinks that "the seventh vial, as well as the sixth, is being poured out at the present time. This is the last and greatest vial of wrath, and culminates in the roar of a universal conflagration. The first drops fell, we think, in 1830, when the political atmosphere of Europe became visibly charged with democratic electricity; and a further flow took place in 1848, when France underwent another revolution, and the crushed nationalities;" and so on. Again, "Rome will be literally burned to ashes about the year 1866. Russia will presently subjugate the whole of Europe, and, under the name of 'Gog of the land of Magog,' the emperor, followed by the kings he has subdued and their numerous armies, will 'go forth, his face toward the East.' His real object is the conquest of our Indian empire, but the Anglo-Saxon army gathers in the Valley of Jehoshaphat, where the fate of the world is to be decided. This is to be the grand battle of Armageddon; and, while the two armies face each other, 'and are about to engage in the decisive combat, the trump of the archangel reverberates through the sky, and with the voice of ten thousand thunders shakes the mountains, and smites every soul with awe and terror. The British host and the antichristian legions look up, and behold the Son of Man coming in the clouds of heaven with power;" and so on. These extracts will enable our readers to form their own estimate of a book which is written with great earnestness, and evidently in good faith.

Meditations and Prayers for Persons in Private. By Plumpton Wilson, LL.B., Rector of Knaptoft, Leicestershire. Fourth Edition. (Rivingtons.)—A WEEK'S course of Meditations and Prayers is contained in this little volume. Its circulation appears to prove that it has been acceptable to religious persons; and the style and tone of this manual are such as deservedly to commend it to pious use.

Eccentric Personages. By W. Russell, LL.D. Two Volumes. (Maxwell & Co.)—Two works which have attained considerable reputation in France have apparently suggested to Dr. Russell the idea of the present compilation. These are "Les Excentriques" of Champfleury and "Les Grotesques" of Théophile Gautier. From the

former he has derived his title and from the latter his plan. He has, however, considerably extended the range of his characters; for, whereas Gautier confines his biographies to those of a few obscure or early French authors, Dr. Russell has limited himself by bounds which are in no common degree both arbitrary and elastic. Accepting his definition of eccentricity, it would be no difficult thing to prove that almost every great character of ancient or modern times comes within the scope of his work. As it is, looking at those only whom he has himself selected, the category may fairly be deemed comprehensive which embraces at once, among others, Beau Brummel and Jonathan Swift, J. M. W. Turner and the Chevalier D'Eon, Cagliostro, De Foe, Lady Wortley Montague, and Bamfylde Moore Carew. The biographies contained in the volume offer pleasant and gossiping, if not very complete or trustworthy information. They are introduced without a syllable of preface, and consist, for the most part, we should presume, of a selection of magazine articles which have been deemed worthy of preservation, and are consequently linked together by the almost imaginary association supposed to be conveyed in the title. Of these biographies the first is decidedly the best. It describes the life and romantic career of le Docteur Devine. A young student of medicine, he fell in love with Madame D'Estrées, who was tried for poisoning her husband. Convinced himself of her innocence, but unable to imbue any one else with the like conviction, the indefatigable boy worked with the most romantic zeal for her preservation. Once he disguised himself and applied for the post of turnkey in the prison, in order to be near her. He obtained it only to find that his duties kept him in the department reserved for debtors, and that he was unable even to obtain a glimpse of her face. Not only so, but he could not for two months—two precious months—be permitted to leave the office he had so gratuitously assumed; and he only escaped from it at the risk of his life. All his zeal could not secure her acquittal, but ultimately obtained a remission of the sentence of death. She was doomed to perpetual imprisonment in the dungeon of La Force at Paris. Devine at once married her; and, in the hope of obtaining money for her release, he commenced to practise as a quack doctor in Paris. In this career he was successful beyond all precedent, and was enabled ultimately to liberate his wife from prison, secure the reversal of the verdict which had been passed upon her, and wring a confession of guilt from the real murderers whom he had all along suspected. This story is interesting and well told. Not dissimilar in plot is that of Sir Samuel Smith, attorney-at-law. The lives of Brummel and Nash are mere collections of old anecdotes, once pointed enough, but for which the present generation has no relish. The life of Defoe does little more than present us with a picture of the enthusiastic boy marching with the brave and half-armed mob that supported Monmouth to the fatal fight at Sedgemoor. The account of Swift is excessively meagre and unsatisfactory. What shall we think of a biography in which the names of Stella and Vanessa scarcely occur? In writing of Lady Mary Wortley Montague the author deals her scant justice; he speaks of her letters as being "industriously puffed into circulation and celebrity, but utterly destitute of genius, and, worse than all, containing no spark of womanly feeling, tenderness, or truth." This criticism is at once merciless and unjust. He also pauses in this biography to sneer at Pope, "the great poet—so nominated—though it would puzzle his admirers to quote one inspired line in all his verses;" attempting thus to revive a controversy finally and, as we hoped, satisfactorily settled and buried. An anecdote related of Lady Wortley Montague has been told of a score of different women, is quoted by Bulwer, and may, we believe, be found in Rabelais. The life of Turner gives a few anecdotes of his strange life, but none which have escaped his biographers. Here is one, for the correctness of which we can vouch, and which has not yet seen the light:—Turner was recommended to Whitaker as an artist capable of supplying the illustrations to his projected History of Richmondshire. In the letter of introduction which he brought with him the friend who had written it told Whitaker that Turner was "a great Jew." Whitaker took the friendly hint as a literal statement of fact, and, on consecutive Sundays apologized to Turner for leaving him at home, expressing his regret at his inability to take him with him to church. Turner, confused with a repetition of so incomprehensible a statement, at length asked indignantly, "Why not, sir; why not?" "Why, you are a Jew," responded Whitaker; and the well-meant advice

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

of the friend had to be shown to the artist, who was little enamoured of his candour. — The volumes are pleasantly written throughout, and constitute a repository of curious anecdote and amusing information.

Plato's Gorgias, literally Translated, with an Introductory Essay, containing a Summary of the Argument. By E. M. Cope, Fellow of Trinity College. (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, & Co.; London: Bell and Daldy. Pp. 146.) — MR. COPE, in a modestly written preface, tells us that his endeavour has been not only to convey the spirit and freedom, but also, as far as possible, to preserve the form of the original language. The peculiarities and niceties of Plato have received from him special attention, while his simplicity and breadth, if we might so speak, have been caught up so faithfully that the translation often reads like an original bit of good sound English, such as John Bunyan might have written. The idea of the *Gorgias* is fully treated in the introduction, which occupies a fourth of the volume; and Mr. Cope's exposition indicates not only extensive and varied reading, but that fine discerning faculty which is so necessary in the man who would place before us the products of another age and tongue. The text followed is that of the Zürich editors; and the translator acknowledges himself indebted to Schleiermacher's version and the Master of Trinity's "Platonic Dialogues for English Readers."

An Elementary Atlas of Comparative Osteology. In Twelve Plates. The Objects selected and arranged by Professor Huxley, F.R.S., and drawn on stone by B. W. Hawkins, Esq. (Williams and Norgate.) — PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S Atlas will be welcomed as an extremely acceptable publication to students of comparative osteology. The twelve plates of which it consists are drawn by the skilful and accurate pencil of Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins from the objects selected by Professor Huxley from the great osteological collection in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. Professor Huxley has further supplied the nomenclature of the objects figured. The whole is eminently calculated to aid in comprehending the general arrangement of the bony framework of the vertebrata and some of its most important modifications.

Shades and Echoes of Old London. By the Rev. John Stoughton. (The Leisure Hour Office. Pp. 288.) — WITH an antiquarian turn of mind and a fine veneration for all that is noble in the past, the Rev. Mr. Stoughton finds in "Old London" an ample field for his peculiar vein, and the reader a cicerone with whom it is pleasant and instructive to wander. It is true, as he eloquently says, that "streets alter, public edifices disappear, houses are pulled down and new ones take their places; but the monuments which consist of the recorded actions and deeds and thoughts of the great and good defy the accidents of time, and are as imperishable as the heavens;" and we accordingly find that, while not forgetting to indicate what is historical in a location, as our American cousins say, he is much more careful to point out to us the great men who have made London their home, and helped to make the story of our country what it is. He regards the history of London as "the history of our commerce, of our literature, of our constitution and our laws, and of our religion, both in its completed and in its purified form." Among "the shades of the departed" will be found Milton, Baxter, Isaak Walton, and his friends; also Addison, Newton, and Watts; Goldsmith, Reynolds, Johnson, Burke, and Howard; and pleasant gossiping biographies does our author make of them. In his "Echoes of Westminster Hall," which forms the second portion of the volume, he treats of "royal feasts," "old parliaments," and state-trials, winding up with a glowing description of the trial of the Jacobite lords and of the impeachment of the great Indian viceroy. Mr. Stoughton has produced a healthy and readable book, and manages to blend, with no unartistic hand, pleasure and information.

Professor Schnorr's Bible Prints. A Series of Twenty-four beautifully tinted Engravings, illustrative of the Old and New Testaments. With explanatory letterpress by the Rev. Henry John Rose, B.D., Rector of Houghton Conquest, late Fellow of Saint John's College, Cambridge; and the Rev. John William Burgon, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. (Partridge. Pp. 24.) — THESE woodcuts are executed in a bold free style, and the drawings possess all the merits and most of the faults of the German school. The borders are not in the best taste, and, from the fact of their being tinted in a similar colour to that of the flesh of the figures, the relief which they would otherwise afford to the pictures is lost. In spite of sundry anachronisms there is much in

the Professor's drawings to admire, and they are of a much grander and more artistic character than anything we have seen lately in the shape of "Bible Prints." The form of the book is oblong folio; the descriptions are well written; and the low price places the collection within the reach of almost everybody.

Hymns, Sacred Part-Songs, and other Pieces, for Two, Three, and Four Voices. With a compressed score or an Accompaniment for Pianoforte or Organ, adapted for Public and Private Use: the Music chiefly by Living Composers, English and Foreign, and written expressly for this work. Edited by Frederick Westlake, Associate of the Royal Academy of Music. (Lambert & Co. Pp. 208.) — *Hymns suited for Public and Private Use.* A new Collection. Edited by Frederick Westlake, Associate of the Royal Academy of Music. (Lambert & Co. Pp. 92.) — "THE object proposed in the present series," says the introductory notice, "is the union of good religious poetry with good music; and the interest which has been shown by the various contributors—musical and literary—in the plan and object of the work not only form a subject of congratulation to the projectors, but afford also an assurance of the success of their undertaking." This assurance, when examining the careful getting-up and noting the list of contributors, we entirely share. Among the composers will be found Henry Leslie, W. Schulthes, J. R. Schachner, W. M. Lutz, Arthur O'Leary, Jules Benedict, G. A. Macfarren, B. Molique, J. F. Barnett, and Frederick Westlake, the accomplished editor. The compressed score is a decided advantage, and permits of the collection being used with equal success in the family and in public. "Hymns suited for Public and Private Use" contains simply the melodies of the larger work, and we have little doubt but that both will become, as they deserve to be, popular.

In the current number of the *Life-Boat* will be found a "Wreck Chart of the British Isles for 1863," the sight of which will strike terror into the heart of the timid voyager. From Beachy Head to St. Abb's Head the dots indicating wrecks are literally thicker than berries on a blackberry bush. The Land's End, too, seems fraught with danger; while, up the Bristol Channel and off the Caernarvon Coast and the mouth of the Mersey, the ominous black dots cluster like crows. This useful serial ought to be in the hands of all authorities round our coast.

THE twelfth number of the *People's Edition of Macaulay's History of England* (Longman & Co.) contains chapters xxi. and xxii.; and the third volume of the new edition of *Tytler's History of Scotland* (Mr. W. P. Nimmo) is devoted to the reign of the hapless Mary.—We have received also the current number of *Homes without Hands*, being an account of the habitations constructed by various animals, classed according to their principles of construction, by the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., F.R.S. The letterpress and illustrations are excellent, and the name of the author of the "Illustrated Natural History" is ample guarantee for the character and reliability of the text.—From Messrs. Houlston and Wright we have received No. 92 of the *Ladies' Treasury* and Part 1 of the *Enquire Within and Reason Why Series*.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS; OR, THE HARCOURTS AT MONTREUX. By A. G. Feap. 8vo., pp. 348. Seeleys. 5s.
ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS. Daksels' Illustrated Edition. The Text Revised and Emended throughout by H. W. Dulcken, Ph.D. Vol. I. 100 Illustrations. Imp. 8vo., pp. 400. Ward and Lock. 7s. 6d.
ARNOLD (John Muehleisen, B.D.) English Biblical Criticism. Second Edition. 8vo. Longman. 5s. 6d.
ASKERDALE PARK. A Novel. By a Clergyman. Two Vols. Cr. 8vo., pp. 573. J. Maxwell. 21s.
BEAUTIFUL DEMON (The). A Romance. By the Author of "Leah," &c., &c. Feap. 8vo., bds., pp. viii+256. Vickers. 2s.
BEE-KEEPING. By the Times Bee-master. With Illustrations. Sm. cr. 8vo., pp. xx+224. Low. 5s.
BLUNT (Rev. John Henry). Directorium Pastorale. Principles and Practice of Pastoral Work in the Church of England. Sm. cr. 8vo., pp. xv+436. Rivingtons. 9s.
BOARDMAN (Rev. W. E.) Higher Christian Life. New Edition. Sm. cr. 8vo. Nisbet. 3s. 6d.
BOY'S JOURNAL (The): a Magazine of Literature, Science, Adventure, and Amusement. Superbly Illustrated. Vol. 2. 8vo., pp. 448. Vickers. 5s.
BRADDON (M. E.) The Doctor's Wife. By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," &c., &c. Three Volumes. Second Edition. Post 8vo., pp. 950. J. Maxwell. 31s. 6d.
BREWER (Rev. Dr.) My First Book of Bible History; My First Book of Common Things that I See Around Me; My First Book of Geography; My First Book of History of England; My First Book of Reading and Spelling; My First Book of Science. 18mo., sd. Cassell. Each 9d.
BREWER (Rev. Dr.) Young Tutor: a complete Elementary Course. In Six Parts. 18mo. Cassell. 3s. 6d.
BRUCE (James, M.A., LL.D.) Geology of Arran and Clyde-dale. Third Edition. Post 8vo. A. Hall & Co. 6s.
BULL. Memorials of the Rev. William Bull, of Newport Pagnel. Compiled chiefly from his own Letters and those of his friends Newton, Cowper, and Thornton. 1738-1814. By his Grandson, the Rev. Josiah Bull, M.A. With Portrait. Cr. 8vo., pp. xv+363. Nisbet. 7s. 6d.
CHRONICLE (A) of Day by Day. By E. S. B. M. Feap. 8vo., pp. 340. Masters. 5s.

COOKE (Josiah P., jun.) Religion and Chemistry; or, Proofs of God's Plan in the Atmosphere and its Elements. Ten Lectures delivered at the Brooklyn Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y., on the Graham Foundation. 8vo. Low. 10s. 6d.
CURRIE (James, A.M.) Answers to the Exercises in the Practical Arithmetic. (Constable's "Educational Series.") Feap. 8vo., cl. sd., pp. 45. Edinburgh: Laurie. Simpkin. 8d.
DANIELS (Mrs. Mackenzie). Reaping the Whirlwind. A Novel. Three Volumes. Post 8vo. Newby. 31s. 6d.
DARKEST BEFORE DAWN. By the Author of "The Cruellest Wrong of All," &c., &c. Three Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 827. Smith and Elder. 31s. 6d.
DICTIONARY (The) of Medical and Surgical Knowledge, and Complete Practical Guide in Health and Disease for Families, Emigrants, and Colonists. 1-2. By the Editor of the "Dictionary of Useful Knowledge," &c. Cr. 8vo. Houlston. 2s. 6d.
DOBSON (J. R.) The Ox: his Diseases and their Treatment. With an Essay on Parturition in the Cow. With Illustrations. Post 8vo., pp. xi+292. Longman. 7s. 6d.
ESSAYS ON SOCIAL SUBJECTS. From the Saturday Review. Second Edition. Post 8vo., pp. viii+305. Blackwoods. 7s. 6d.
FACTS AND FANCIES. In Prose and Verse. By Jenny Wren. Feap. 8vo. A. Hall and Co. 2s. 6d.
HALE (Ven. William M.A.) Proposals for the Extension of the Ministry in the Church of England, by the Revival of a Lower Order of Ministers, and by the Addition of Suffragan Bishops, made on several occasions. 8vo., cl. sd., pp. viii+137. Rivingtons. 2s. 6d.
HASKELL (W. Davis, C.E.) Examples of Bridges and Viaduct Construction of Masonry, Timber, and Iron. Obg fol., sd. Lockwood. 42s.
HEAVEN OUR HOME. We have no Saviour but Jesus, and no Home but Heaven. By the Author of "Meet for Heaven," &c. Seventy-third Thousand. Feap. 8vo., cl. sd., pp. xvi+170. Nimmo. 1s. 6d.
HILL (Georgiana). How to Cook Apples; shown in a hundred different ways of dressing that Fruit. Feap. 8vo., sd., pp. lxiv. Routledge. 6d.
HODDER (Edwin). Tossed on the Waves; a Story of Young Life. Sm. cr. 8vo., pp. 340. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder. 6s.
HUNTER (Robert). Practical Letters on the Nature, Causes, and Cure of Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. With Cases. With Preface by John J. Macgregor, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. Second Edition. 12mo., sd., pp. xvi+187. C. Mitchell. 2s. 6d.
JONES (E., B.A.) Essentials of Spelling; a comprehensive Classification of the Difficulties of English Spelling; with Rules for Spelling, and Exercises thereon. Third Edition, revised and enlarged. Feap. 8vo., cl. sd., pp. 96. Pitman. 9d.
KIRKE (Edmund). Down in Tennessee, and Back by way of Richmond. Post 8vo., pp. 282. Low. 6s. 6d.
LIGHTED WAY (The); or, Loving Words about Jesus. By Cousin Bessie. 18mo., pp. 128. Fressider. 1s.
LITTLE FOX (The); or, the Story of Captain Sir F. L. M. Cling-tock's Arctic Expedition. Written for the Young. By S. T. C. With Illustrations. Roy. 16mo., pp. 116. Seeleys. 2s. 6d.
LOTHIAN. The Confederate Secession. By the Marquess of Lothian. Cr. 8vo., pp. vii+228. Blackwoods. 7s. 6d.
LYONS (Robert D., K.C.C.) Handbook of Hospital Practice; or, an Introduction to the Study of Medicine at the Bed-side. Second Edition. Post 8vo. Longman. 2s. 6d.
MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE. Edited by David Masson. Vol. 10. May, 1864—October, 1864. 8vo., pp. 620. Macmillan. 7s. 6d.
MILLER (William Allen, M.D., LL.D.) Elements of Chemistry: Theoretical and Practical. Part 2. Inorganic Chemistry. Third Edition, with Additions. 8vo., pp. xxiv+945. Longman. 21s.
MOON (G. Washington). Dean's English: a Criticism on the Dean of Canterbury's Essays on the Queen's English. Third Edition. Feap. 8vo., pp. xvii+164. Hatchard. 3s. 6d.
O'REILLY (E.) Irish and English Dictionary. New Edition, by J. O'Donovan, LL.D. 4to. Duffy. 21s.
PARKES (Edmund A., M.D., F.R.S.) Manual of Practical Hygiene. Prepared especially for Use in the Medical Service of the Army. 8vo., pp. xx+612. Churchill. 16s.
PARSON (George). Elementary Magnetism, and the Local Attraction of Ships' Compasses, adapted for the Use of Navigators; with a Table of the True Azimuth of the Mean Place of the North Pole Star, at Intervals of One Hour of Sidereal Time. 12mo., sd., pp. 41. Sunderland: Reed. Simpkin. 1s. 6d.
PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S (The) Early English Volume. 1862-4. 8vo. Asher. 20s.
PLATO'S GORGIAS. Literally Translated, with an Introductory Essay, containing a Summary of the Argument, by E. M. Cope. 8vo., pp. lxxxi+146. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, & Co. Bell and Daldy. 7s.
SAINT-MARTIN (Louis Claude de). Man: His True Nature and Ministry. Translated from the French by Edward Burton Penny. Feap. 8vo., pp. xlii+409. Exeter: Roberts. W. Allan. 6s.
SCHMID (Christopher Von). The Doves and Henry of Eichenfels. Two Tales. With a Complete English Vocabulary. By T. Matthay, M.R.C.P. Feap. 8vo., pp. 178. Dulau. 2s. 6d.
SERMONS ON THE RE-UNION OF CHRISTENDOM. By Members of the Roman Catholic, Oriental, and Anglican Communion. Feap. 8vo., pp. xix+329. Masters. 5s.
SHAKESPEARE (William). Dramatic Works. With a Biographical Introduction. By Henry Glassford Bell. Sq. 8vo., pp. ii+962. Collins. 10s. 6d.
SHAKESPEARE (William). Works. Edited by William George Clark, M.A., and William Aldis Wright, M.A. Vol. 5. 8vo., pp. xx+648. Macmillan. 10s. 6d.
SINCLAIR (Catherine). Mysterious Marriage; or, Sir Edward Graham. New Edition. Feap. 8vo., bds. Ward and Lock. 2s.
SLANG DICTIONARY (The); or, the Vulgar Words, Street Phrases, and "Fast" Expressions of High and Low Society. Many with Etymology, and a few with their History traced. New Edition. Cr. 8vo., pp. xxi+305. Hotten. 6s. 6d.
STRETTON (Rev. H., M.A.) Church Catechism Explained and Annotated, principally as an Aid to the Clergy in Catechizing in Churches. Part 2.—The Creed. 18mo. Masters. 4s.
STORY (The) of an Orange Lodge; a Chronicle of Dublin, Dedicated to the Orangemen of Ireland. By Brother Wagtail. Feap. 8vo., bds., pp. 215. Dublin: McGlashan and Gill. 2s.
SQUIRE (Peter, F.L.S.) Companion to the British Pharmacopoeia; comparing the strength of the various Preparations with those of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, United States, and other Foreign Pharmacopoeias, with Practical Hints on Prescribing. Second Edition. 8vo., pp. xv+256. Churchill. 8s. 6d.
TRANSACTIONS OF THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY. 1864. 8vo. Asher. 12s.
TREMORNE (Derwent). Rosa: a Tale of the Spanish Inquisition. Feap. 8vo., pp. 262. Glasgow: Murray. A. Hall & Co. 3s. 6d.
TRUE STORIES FOR LITTLE PEOPLE. Grave and Gay. By the Author of "Little Animals." With Illustrations. Roy. 16mo., pp. 172. Seeleys. 2s. 6d.
TURNER (George). Pupil Teacher's and Student's Handbook of Scripture; containing everything requisite for Examination, an Analysis of each of the Four Gospels, and of the Acts of the Apostles; the Historical Geography of all the Principal Places in the Holy Land, Alphabetically Arranged; and 550 questions on the Old and New Testament. The whole especially adapted to meet the Requirements of Pupil Teachers under the shortened period of instruction laid down in the Revised Code. 12mo., pp. viii+121. Longman. 2s.
WILBERFORCE (Samuel, D.D.) Agathos, and other Sunday Stories. With Illustrations. Sq. cr. 8vo., pp. xvi+120. Seeleys. 5s.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

WILSON (Plumptre, LL.B.) *Meditations and Prayers for Persons in Private*. Fourth Edition. 18mo., pp. xii-444. *Rivingtons*. 4s. 6d.
 YONGE (Miss). *The Trial: More Links of the Daisy Chain*. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." Second Edition. Cr. 8vo., pp. 439. *Macmillan*. 6s.

JUST READY.

ADAMS (Rev. W. C.) *Indian Boy*. Fcap. 8vo. *Routledge*. 2s.
 FIFTY FAMOUS WOMEN: THEIR VIRTUES, &c. Fcap. 8vo. *Ward and Lock*. 3s. 6d.
 FOX (T.) *Skin Diseases*. 8vo. *Hardwicke*. 7s. 6d.
 GOLDEN LIGHT: SCRIPTURE HISTORIES FOR THE YOUNG. Sm. 4to. *Routledge*. 5s.
 GREAT INVENTORS: THEIR USEFULNESS, &c. Fcap. 8vo. *Ward and Lock*. 3s. 6d.
 McCULLOCH (J. R.) *Principles of Political Economy*. Fifth Edition. 8vo. *Black*. 16s.
 MOTT (Mrs.) *Stones of Palestine*. Sm. 4to. *Seeleys*. 12s. 6d.
 NICHOLS (Mary S. G.) *Uncle Angus*. Two Volumes. Post 8vo. *Saunders and Otley*. 21s.
 QUEEN OF THE COUNTRY (The). Three Volumes. Post 8vo. *Hurst and Blackett*. 31s. 6d.
 SAUNDERS (Captain W. H. P.) *Black and Gold*. Three Volumes. Post 8vo. *Bentley*. 31s. 6d.
 SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY. Third Edition. Vol. 3. Roy. 8vo. *Hardwicke*. 43s.
 STEVENSON (David). *Lighthouses*. Cr. 8vo. *Black*. 3s. 6d.
 TEMPER: ITS USE AND ABUSE. Cr. 8vo. *Seeleys*. 5s.
 TESTAMENT (New). With Engravings after Fra Angelico, &c. 4to. *Longman*. 63s.
 WEBB (Mrs. J. B.) *Lawgiver*. Cr. 8vo. *Seeleys*. 5s.

MISCELLANEA.

TILL within the last few days, at the entrance of the Promenade du Gravier at Agen, on crossing the street, one object was sure to attract the eye of the passer-by—a bright blue flag, destined hereafter to become more celebrated than either of those banners which have recently occupied Garter King-at-Arms and his assistant heralds for two whole days in removing or fixing up at Windsor. This blue flag was free from all coat-armour, and simply, within a border of gold, contained the words "JASMIN, COIFFEUR." To the readers of Longfellow the name has long been familiar as that of the famous Languedoc troubadour. The flag is now removed; the poet-barber died on the 6th instant, and another knight, not less celebrated than those whom Garter represents, has passed away; for the Poète-coiffeur was a knight of several orders, wore the Cross of the Legion of Honour, the Order of Gregory the Great (presented to him by Pius IX. for his devotion to religion), and the Spanish Order of Isabella the Catholic. Though up to the time of his death he followed his lowly calling, the *Journal de Lot-et-Garonne* appeared with a mourning-border when announcing his death; for in life the poet was honoured by the great and good. A gold watch-chain and seals, the gift of the citizen-king Louis Philippe, and an emerald ring from the late Duke of Orleans were among the personal ornaments worn by him. A golden laurel crown from St. Clemence Isaure, Toulouse, and a golden goblet from Auch testified the esteem in which he was held by his compatriots. His portfolio was filled with compliments from ambassadors, great lords, and poets; and, through the good offices of the late Duchess of Orleans, M. Salvandy, then Minister of the Interior, bestowed upon him, in 1840, a pension of 1000 francs. No wonder that Jacques Jasmin was vain. Like the great Napoleon, he summed up his pedigree in one word:—"D'un père bossu, d'une mère boiteuse, naquit un enfant,—et cet enfant était Moi!" He was the son of a poor tailor, and was born at Agen in 1798. In 1825 he began his poetical career with the poem "Me cal mouri." In 1835 appeared "Los Papillotos," and in 1836 "L'Abuglo de Castel-Cuillé," the story of a girl abandoned by her lover on her being struck with blindness. This beautiful poem attracted universal attention. Longfellow translated it, and it will be found in his works with these introductory lines:—

"Only the Lowland tongue of Scotland might
 Rehearse this little tragedy aright;
 Let me attempt it with an English quill,
 And take, O reader, for the deed the will."

Indeed, Jasmin's verses bear a strong resemblance to Burns. In 1840 he published "Françoisnetto." It was his favourite. When travelling about, as was his wont, from town to town of the South, reciting his poetry like a troubadour of old, he once said, with great naïveté, "True, true, I am a troubadour; but I am far above all others: they were but bungling tyros, and never sent forth a poem like my 'Françoisnetto.'" "Marthe la Folle" followed in 1844, "Les Deux Frères Jumeaux" in 1845, "La Semaine d'un Fils" in 1849, and, close upon it, "Ma Vigne," in which he confesses that he allowed the lads to steal his grapes, because, as a boy, he had often stolen fruit himself. It is said that several unpublished poems are left behind him. Of simple habits and of a most kindly disposition, he was much beloved; and, on Saturday last, the day of his funeral, which took place at Agen, the entire population turned out to honour his remains. The funeral was a public one, but the mourning was sincere and general. During

the solemn service of the Church a deep impression was produced by the organ playing the air of Jasmin's first poem, "Me cal mouri" (I must die), before the last tones of Mozart's "Miserere" had died away.

We regret to record the death of the enterprising Manchester publisher Mr. John Heywood. To Mr. Heywood periodical literature owes a lasting debt for having organised the system of rapid and inexpensive transit of newspapers and magazines. Mr. Heywood was lately the chairman of the Chorlton Board of Guardians, and his name has frequently been prominent in the political and social movements of Manchester.

A CIRCULAR has been issued inviting persons to join a "Comic Literature Company, Limited!"

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the death of the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer, Father Ignatius, who was the youngest son of the second Earl Spencer, and brother of the third earl. Viscount Althorp was born in 1799, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College. In 1823 he was presented by Earl Spencer to the family living of Brington, near Northampton, which he held until 1830, when he went over to the Church of Rome, and having become a priest of that church, he joined the Order of Passionists. Father Ignatius occasionally presented a curious appearance in the streets of London in his monkish costume, his naked legs, and his feet strapped up with wooden sandals.

THE Government has given £500 to the maiden sister of the late Dr. Edward Vogel, who was murdered in Central Africa whilst travelling for the Foreign Office, giving his services gratuitously. Dr. Vogel was born at Crefeld in 1829, and studied botany and astronomy at Leipzig under Kunze and D'Arrest. His botanical papers were published in the "Bonplandia," and his dried collections of plants are preserved at the British Museum.

OUR botanists have done a handsome thing. In May last the business premises and adjoining dwelling-houses of Mr. J. G. Baker and his brother at Thirsk, Yorkshire, were utterly destroyed by fire, the two families barely escaping with their lives, whilst the whole scientific library and herbarium of Mr. Baker became a prey of the rapid conflagration. The amount of insurance being small in comparison with the value of the property destroyed, it might have been a long time ere Mr. Baker could have replaced his lost books. This fact becoming known, his scientific friends have raised a subscription, which, we are glad to learn, has been found more than sufficient for replacing the lost books.

THE Brocken, the highest of the Harz Mountains, will, by next spring, be connected by telegraph with the Ilsenburg, the loftiest mountain in Saxony.

DR. THEODOR PETERMANN has been appointed one of the Directors of the Statistical Bureau for the kingdom of Saxony.

MR. BENTLEY announces—"Europe Beyond the Sea"—an account of the progress of the Teutonic nations in America, illustrated by the social and political history of the English, French, and Spaniards on both sides of the Atlantic, by Lord Bury; the third and fourth volumes of "The Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," bringing the work down to the period of the Reformation, by the Dean of Chichester; the third and concluding volume of "The Life of Charles James Fox," by Earl Russell; "The History of Greece to the Close of the Peloponnesian War," by Professor Curtius, translated by Miss Bunnett under the superintendence of the author; for the first time the new illustrated edition of "The Illustrated Ingoldsby Legends" to contain the Prose Legends and the smaller Poems, with additional illustrations; "Adam and the Adamite: the Harmony of Scripture and Ethnology," by Dr. McCausland, author of "Sermons in Stones;" "Israel in the Wilderness"—a popular account of the journeyings of the Israelitish people, illustrated by the inscriptions on the rocks in the Wilderness, by Rev. Charles Forster; "Henrietta Caracciolo; or, Convent-life in Naples," a true narrative; a new volume of Mr. John Timbs's useful compilations: "A Century of Anecdote," containing anecdotes of the courts, of fashionable, literary, social, and professional life, from 1750 to 1850; "The History of the Present American War, from its Commencement to the Conclusion of the Campaign of 1863," by Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher of the Fusilier Guards; and a translation, by Miss F. Cecilia Tubbs, of "A Popular History of Music" by Dr. Schlüter. Mr. Bentley also announces the following new novels:—"Lord Lynne's Wife;"

"Uncle Silas," by the author of "Wylder's Hand;" "Belforest," by the author of "Ladies of Bever Hollow;" and "The Armourer's Daughter," by the author of "Whitefriars."

MR. HARDWICKE will publish during the present season—"Synopsis Filicum; or, Synopsis of all known Ferns, including *Schizaeaceae*, *Osmundaceae*, *Marattiaceae*, and *Ophioglossae*," by Sir W. J. Hooker, in ten monthly parts, illustrated by Fitch; a work on the "British and Foreign Ferns capable of Cultivation in this Country," with plain directions, &c., by John Smith, late curator at Kew; the third volume of "Sowerby's Botany, by Mr. Syme and Mrs. Lankester," including all plants ranked under the natural orders *Leguminiferae* to *Rosaceae*; "Rust, Must, Mildew, and Mould under the Microscope: a Plain and Easy Guide to the Study of Microscopic Fungi," by Mr. C. Cooke; "An Illustrated Catalogue of the British Sponges, accompanied by the Original Descriptions of the various Families, Genera, and Species, and a Chronological Bibliography," by S. J. Mackie, in monthly parts; the completion of Professor Buckman's "Science and Practice in Farm-cultivation, including Good Corn, Good Hedges, Good Timber, and Good Orchards;" "The Astronomical Observer, a Handbook for the Observatory and Common Telescope," by W. A. Darby; a new work by Dr. Wynter; "Operative and Conservative Surgery," by Dr. Butcher of Dublin, illustrated by chromo-lithographs; "Clinical Notes on Uterine Surgery," by Dr. Marion Sims of the Woman's Hospital, New York; "On the Curable Forms of Epilepsy and Paralysis," by Dr. Ramskill; "On Diseases of the Larynx," by Dr. Morell Mackenzie; "Surgical Anatomy of the Pelvis and Perineum in the Infant, Young and Adult Male and Female," by Mr. Wood; "Structure of the Simple Tissues of the Human Body," by Dr. Lionel Beale; "Ophthalmic Cases from Hospital Practice, with Clinical Commentaries," by Mr. Ernest Hart of St. Mary's Hospital; "The Ward Manual; or, Index of Surgical Disease and Injury for the Use of Students," by Mr. T. W. Nunn; "A Manual of Midwifery," by Dr. Barnes of St. Thomas's Hospital, fully illustrated; "A Manual of Human Microscopic Anatomy for the Use of Students," by Dr. H. Lawson; "State Medicine," by Professor George Harley of University College, fully illustrated in the best style of chromo-lithography; "On Localized Electrization and its Application to Pathology and Therapeutics," from the French, with notes and observations, by John N. Radcliffe; "Skin Diseases: their Description, Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment," by Dr. Tilbury Fox; "The Modern Treatment of Diseases of the Skin," by Mr. J. L. Milton; "Lectures on Public Health," by Dr. Mapother; "First Help in Accidents, being a Surgical Guide in the absence of, or before the arrival of, Medical Assistance," by Dr. C. H. Schaible.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN have in the press—"Echoes from an Old Bell, and other Tales of Fairy Lore," by the Hon. Augusta Bethell; "Fun and Earnest," by D'Arcy W. Thompson, illustrated by Charles Bennett; "Hacco the Dwarf and other Tales," by Lady Lushington; "A Week by Themselves," by E. Marryat Norris; "Crosspatch, the Cricket, and the Counterpane: a Patchwork of Story and Song," by Mrs. Broderip, illustrated by her brother, Thomas Hood; "The Happy Holidays; or, Brothers and Sisters at Home," by Mrs. Davenport; "Pictures of Girl Life," by Miss Howell; "The Primrose Pilgrimage," by M. Betham Edwards; "Merry Songs for Little Voices," by Frances Freeling Broderip, set to music by T. Murby; and "The Four Seasons, a Short Account of the Structure of Plants, founded on a Course of Lectures prepared for the Working Men's Institute, Paris."

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & Co. have on the eve of publication the first volume of "A History of the Sepoy War," by Mr. Kaye. The author has had at his disposal abundant materials, including the entire Indian correspondence of the late Lord Canning, the correspondence of Sir John Lawrence, Sir James Outram, and others of the chief actors in the events described in the work.

MESSRS. VIRTUE BROTHERS have just ready a new work entitled "Steps and Stages on the Road to Glory," by the author of "God is Love," uniform in size with the previous volumes by the same author.

MR. NIMMO of Edinburgh will shortly publish "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Richard Steele, with his Correspondence," by Mr. H. R. Montgomery; "Tabor's Teaching; or, the Veil Lifted," by the author of "Heaven our Home;"

THE READER.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for opinions entertained by Correspondents. Anonymous communications cannot be inserted.

ENGLISH NOTIONS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY.

To the Editor of THE READER.

Oct. 9, 1864.

SIR,—“A Londoner's” letter in your issue of the 3rd of September has only just now fallen under my observation, or I should have offered sooner a single comment on its final paragraph.

Your correspondent says: “In spite of a thousand disclaimers—in spite of the sincere horror of hundreds of honest Americans—is it to be either doubted or denied that the *New York Herald* continues to be the most popular journal in America? What more need be said?”

But very little, I grant; yet it ought to suffice as a complete answer to what the writer asserts and implies in his questions. I have only to ask attention to a fact which few persons out of America appear to be aware of. A European considers that he has scarcely read his newspaper at all unless he has gone through its leading articles more or less carefully. An American, on the other hand, of whatever class, when he reads his newspaper, all but invariably omits the leading articles. And why? Because he attributes to them no greater importance than that which belongs to the individual sentiments of the editor; that is to say, generally, of a person of no mark or influence, and whose name is to be found at the head of his journal. What the reader searches for in his newspaper is news, not private opinions. Of these he can hear enough; and a spoken one is just as good as a written one, and less tedious. It is no discredit, then, to the Americans that the *New York Herald*, as being pre-eminently valuable for its intelligence department, is “the most popular journal in America.” I may add that, to every right-minded American, it is something of a solace to reflect that its editor, with his virulent antipathy to England, is no product of home growth, being, by birth, a Scotchman.

Now what is the only inference that can be drawn from the fact which I have written this letter particularly to emphasize and impress? It is that the Americans are not, as Europeans are, content with a passive acceptance of the work of thinking-machines. They are satisfied with data; and they work out their own conclusions. Surely it is something for a nation to have risen above the need of editorial inspiration! Wherever else it may be the custom, it rarely happens in America that a person reads a leader and then exclaims “Just as I thought!”—the truth being, all the while, that he had thought nothing at all, but was waiting to learn what to think. That, however little weight Americans attach to the leading articles of their journals, such articles go on getting written finds an intelligible explanation in the *cacothese scribendi*, especially when under irritation from causes on which I shall not now dwell.

Your correspondent writes of “a thousand disclaimers” of what he brings forward as a truth. Disclaimers by whom? Not by such Americans as I have known all my life. And just as singular as any of the fathers of those disclaimers would seem to me any of your correspondent's “hundreds of honest Americans,” with their “sincere horror.” In saying this I merely state what is founded on a thorough personal knowledge and study of my own countrymen.

“Thousand” and “hundreds”! Save when a writer is dealing in scientific statistics, there is always, to my mind, something unfavourably suggestive in millenary and centesimal rates of computation. The effect is not unlike that produced by the epithet “infinite” when applied beyond its consecrated restriction to the categories of theology, mathematics, and pure nonsense. In all such cases, depend on it, the big strong word, like the employment of solemn affirmations, is a beacon of a defective intellect.—Yours, &c.,

AN AMERICAN LONDONER.

SCIENCE.

ON THE CONFORMATION OF THE ALPS.

THE *Philosophical Magazine* for this month will certainly have a large number of deeply-interested readers, for it contains two papers in which is discussed the highly important and popular question of the present conformation of the Alps. The details of the question admit of considerable diversity of opinion, seeing that the past orographical history of our planet is, and must ever remain, to some extent, dark and imperfect. There

is scope enough, however, for close reasoning, and the closer it is the more it becomes apparent that our views relative to the long-continued action of existing causes still require considerable expansion.

The problem to be solved is, broadly speaking, this:—Given the original upheaval of the Alps, to account for their present conformation; in other words, for the scenic features of ‘hills, valleys, gorges, rivers, and lakes which they now possess. The opposing theorists differ chiefly in the degree of importance which they attach to the *fractures* produced, or supposed to have been produced, during upheaval, and to the *erosion* which followed, and, to some extent, still exists.

In one of the papers above referred to the ground taken by the two parties is thus tersely described:—“Those who adopt the former hypothesis (of fracture) maintain that the forces by which the Alps were elevated produced fissures in the earth's crust, and that the valleys of the Alps are the traces of these fissures. Those who hold the latter hypothesis (of erosion) maintain that the valleys have been cut out by the action of ice and water, the mountains themselves being the residual forms of this grand sculpture,” modified, of course, as in the cases of peaks and *aiguilles*, by subsequent aerial erosion.

The most recent advocate of the fracture theory is Sir Roderick Murchison, who, in his address to the Geographical Society, speaks, if not conclusively, very authoritatively. His own views are very emphatically expressed, and he succeeds in arraying against those whose views he opposes an imposing army of illustrious and indefatigable investigators.

From Professor Ramsay, as an advocate of erosion, we have an exceedingly able reply to this address, and he finds himself, no doubt unexpectedly, supported by Professor Tyndall, in a paper wherein are recorded the results of vacation observations and contemplations amidst the scenery under consideration. Authority, Professor Ramsay shows, is not all on one side; and we feel indebted to him for his extremely interesting references to the writings of Hutton and Playfair. “There is no man,” says Playfair, “however little addicted to geological speculations, who does not immediately acknowledge that the mountain was once continued quite across the place in which the river now flows; and, if he ventures to reason concerning the cause of so wonderful a change, he ascribes it (in the modern fashion) to some great convulsion of nature which has torn the mountains asunder and opened a passage for the waters. It is only the philosopher who has deeply meditated on the effects which action long continued is able to produce, and on the simplicity of the means which Nature employs in all her operations, who sees in this nothing but the gradual working of a stream that once flowed over the top of the ridge which it now so deeply intersects, and has cut its course through the rock, in the same way, and almost with the same instrument, by which a lapidary divides a block of marble or granite.”

Concessions, more or less liberal, however vague sometimes, on the part of the fracture theorists, are made by each advocate with respect to the efficiency of the agent which his opponent evokes. For instance, Sir Roderick, who boldly asserts that “ice has never excavated the lateral valleys,” and that, in every mountain tract which he has examined, “there have been quite a sufficient number of rents and denudations to account for all inequalities,” admits that “openings have doubtless been greatly increased by the atmospheric agencies of ages, and particularly in all those situations where water has acted with great power during the melting of glaciers.” This admission, it is true, is rendered somewhat vague by the restricting phrase “with great power;” and we could also have wished for more precision in the use of the term *denudation*. Professor Ramsay, on his part, concedes that “valleys which have been scooped out by denudation often necessarily coincide with lines of fracture.” He does not, however, appear to have returned from the regions which he has examined with the same convictions as Sir Roderick, since he frequently calls loudly for a “proof, beyond the general assertion and impression, that craggy-sided mountains and valleys prove dislocations which gape.”

Professor Tyndall also allows that “a fissure might enter into the list of accidents which gave direction to the real erosive agents which scooped the valley out;” but, after estimating approximately the total area of all the fissures which the upheaval of the Alps would produce in the earth's rigid crust, he holds that “from no possible application of the theory of fracture, pure and

a monthly shilling serial, to be called *The Book of Wit and Humour*, collected and edited by Mr. A. Hislop; “Nelly Deane, a Story of Everyday Life,” a novel; and new and popular editions of Tytler's “History of Scotland,” of Burns's Works, as edited by Allan Cunningham, and of “The Arabian Nights' Entertainments,” illustrated with wood-engravings.

AMONGST recent French publications we have to notice the second volume of M. F. de Conches's “Louis XVI., Marie-Antoinette et Madame Elisabeth;” a new edition of M. Charles Nisard's most interesting “Histoire des Livres Populaires, ou de la Littérature du Colportage,” greatly enlarged; the fourth and concluding volume of Taine's “Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise;” and M. A. Assollant's “Pensées Diverses, Impressions Intimes, Opinions et Paradoxes de Cadet Bornieho sur la Poésie, la Gymnastique, l'Esthétique, etc.” The fourth volume of Minssen's translation of Gervinus's “Histoire du XIX^{me} Siècle depuis les Traités de Vienne,” and the first volume of Grote's “History of Greece,” translated by M. A. L. de Sadous, have also just appeared.

THE French poet Armand Lebaillly died recently in great destitution in the *Hôpital Necker* at Paris.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that “an illustrated edition of ‘Les Misérables,’ lately produced, went off so quickly that 30,000 were sold in a few days, and 1500 more ordered. ‘Letters on England,’ by Louis Blanc, are about to be published by La Croix. These ought to be amusing.”

THE latest “Index” contains, besides such books as the “Misérables” and Renan's “Life of Jesus,” though somewhat late, the novels of Balzac and Soulié.

THE rumour of Prince Napoleon being busy with a “History of the Napoleonides” is, according to his own declaration, utterly unfounded.

ANGERS has lately been enriched by a new journal called the *Gastrophile*, the editor of which is the chef of a well-known Angers hotel.

THE *Beilage der Leipziger Zeitung* (No. 78) has a notice of the “Geschichte der Wälschen Literatur: Deutsch von Sam Marte;” the *Magazin für die Literatur des Auslandes* (No. 40) has a “Galerie Engländer Celebritäten,” and “Der Buddhismus;” the *Europa* (No. 41), “Londoner Zoologie,” and “Amerikanische Frauen und Dienstboten;” *Westermann's Monatshefte* (No. 97) has an article by Ernest Schlagintweit upon making a canal through the Isthmus of Panama; the *Serapeum* (No. 14) contains the subject “What has the Society of Jesus done for the Drama?” and the *Ausland* (No. 40—a most interesting number), “Ein Ausflug nach Paraguay;” “Reise-Eindrücke: Mauritius;” “Die politische Zukunft Mexico's;” “Ueber Alter, Zweck und Bewohner der Pfahlbauten;” “Ebbe und Fluth im Luftmeer der Erde;” “Die Chinesische Mauer;” “Das Missionswerk in Indien;” and “Bau eines Canoe am T'pajos, Stromgebiet des Amazonas.”

THE most faithful likeness of Immanuel Kant ever produced is now being multiplied by photography. It is by no less a hand than that of Vernet the elder, who did it in Königsberg, while on his way to St. Petersburg, and it is now in the possession of Dr. Jachmann, of the former place.

A MONOGRAPH on Paul Schede, the well-known German poet of the sixteenth century (Paulus Schedius Melissus of Melrichstadt), has appeared by Dr. Otto Taubert.

“DEUTSCHE FRÜCHTE aus England” is the title of a forthcoming volume of sketches and tales by “Beta.”

A NEW German “Divina Commedia” is announced by the well-known satirist Franz Trautmann, under the title of “Leben, Abenteuer und Tod des Theodosius Thaddäus Donner, weiland Doctor der Philosophie, Privatgelehrter, Post, Universal-Malcontent, Socialjustiz-Deutscheinheits-Entdecker und Hausbesitzer zu Hapfeldorf, dessen Seele bei Lebzeiten in das ‘provisorische Jenseits’ verzielt wurde. Eine neudeutsche göttliche Komödie zu Schreck, Staunen, Kopfschütteln, Trost und Kurzweil für Hoch und Niedr ans Licht gestellt und erzählt. Mit Dr. Donner'schen Handzeichnungen.”

PROFESSOR BUNSEN of Heidelberg has received the Prussian order “Pour la Mérite,” and Professor Liebig a gold medal, struck expressly as an acknowledgment of his services in the cause of agriculture.

BERTHOLD AUERBACH has a novel, called “Auf der Höhe,” in the press.

LUDWIG HABICHT's new historical novel is “Stadtschreiber von Siegnitz,” in three volumes.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

simple, can we obtain the slopes and forms of the mountains"—that, in fact, "erosion must, in the long run, be invoked, and its power therefore conceded."

To characterize the discussion still further, we might say that the advocates of fractures appeal most to non-existing causes, while the erosionists allow the opportunities of ages to the causes of to-day. The former, it is true, also, theoretically, give *cartes blanches* for time; but the "chill of poverty in their bones," to use the expressive words of the President of the British Association, may not unfrequently be detected. It was surely under the unconscious influence of some such "chill" that Sir Roderick wrote a passage already quoted, and also that other wherein, after admitting that the *stoss-seiten* of rocky protuberances have "been scratched, worn down, and polished" by ancient glaciers, he still maintains that "these gigantic bodies exercised no excavating power." In support of this statement we are told that, after an absence of five years, M. Collomb found that the Glacier des Bossons had receded, but that he could not detect "upon the surface of the ground from which it had retired the smallest sign of excavation," and, again, that "in many parts of the Alps vast old moraines repose directly on incoherent and loose materials." The last fact is conceded. The glacier does not excavate by its snout. The comparatively thin end of a glacier often rides on matter which has been scooped from the bed by the deeper and more quickly moving ice higher up. And, again, with reference to M. Collomb's observation, it may be remarked that, ploughing operations being terminated, a receding glacier will necessarily be occupied with effacing its most recent effects. On this very question of excavation Professor Tyndall speaks emphatically. "In the case of every glacier," he says, "we have two agents at work—the ice exerting a crushing force on every point of its bed which bears its weight, and either rasping away the point in powder, or tearing it bodily from the rock to which it belongs, while the water which everywhere circulates upon the bed of the glacier continually washes the detritus away, and leaves the rock clean for further abrasion. Confining the action of glaciers to the simple rubbing away of the rocks, and allowing them sufficient time to act, it is not a matter of opinion, but of physical certainty, that they will scoop out valleys." The fact that, besides this, glaciers are capable of detaching and transporting entire masses of rock diminishes of course greatly the time necessary to be accorded for the completion of its scooping operations.

To form an adequate conception of the absolute power of any assigned agency when exerted over a sufficient space of time, we must, after all, descend to special cases. At the grand gorges of the Via Mala and the baths of Pfäfers, for instance, are there, in reality, distinct geological evidences of fracture? Unfortunately, we are not informed whether, amongst "the sufficient number of rents," Sir Roderick includes these; but, if direct proofs of rent are here absent, then Professor Tyndall's late observation, that "from top to bottom we have unmistakable marks of (aqueous) erosion," has great significance, especially when taken in conjunction with his other statement that, just above the Via Mala, there are distinct traces of the existence of a former lake, indicating that, "in former times, and subsequent to the retreat of the great glaciers, a rocky barrier crossed the valley at this place, damming the river which came from the residual glaciers higher up;" that, in fact, "a lake was thus formed which poured its waters over the barrier." Thus, he concludes, "two actions were at work, both tending to obliterate the lake—the raising of its bed by the deposition of detritus, and the cutting of its dam by the river. In process of time the cut deepened into the Via Mala, the lake was drained, and the river now flows in a definite channel through the plain which its waters once totally covered."

Professor Tyndall states that probably a hundred cases, in the Alps, of a kind similar to the above might be cited, and adds that, to him, "it seems quite unphilosophical to assume that in each case an earthquake was at hand to form a channel for the river." But, it may be asked, have we, on the other hand, direct proofs of the power of water to form a gorge without the aid of a fissure? Without seeking for examples on a larger scale, the following statement of Professor Tyndall's appears to be conclusive:—"A little way below the junction of the two streams from the Bernina Pass and the Heuthal," he says, "the river flows through a channel cut by itself, and twenty or thirty feet in depth. At some places the river bed is covered with loose

stones; at others it is bare, but shows no trace of fissure." The stream, we may add, is by no means rapid; the channel is sinuous and its sides abrupt; and the bare patches, which stretch quite across the stream, present every appearance of undisturbed living rock. "The abstract power of water," continues Professor Tyndall, "to cut through rock is demonstrated by such instances."

In presence of such facts, and remembering that water has also a solvent power, we cannot, without hesitation, accept the statement "that our own meandering Wye has flowed on through clefts in limestone, during the whole historic and prehistoric period, without deepening its bed," or accept, without further explanation, the merely authoritative assertion that "the Rhine, the Danube, and other great streams, which, flowing through flat countries with little declivity, never could have eroded those deep, abrupt gorges through which they here and there flow, and which are manifestly due to original ruptures of the rocks." In this characteristic quotation from Sir Roderick's address the knot appears to us to be cut rather than untied. If the plutonic origin of the gorges in question were as manifest to others as to Sir Roderick, it would, of course, be idle to speculate in these instances upon what the rivers *could* have done. Unless we are mistaken, however, this is precisely one of those cases where Professor Ramsay would justly insist upon "proof beyond general assertion."

The question of the origin of Swiss lakes was that first mooted in connexion with the power of ice as an agent of Alpine sculpture. Right or wrong, the singular ability and the thoroughly scientific spirit with which Professor Ramsay maintains his views certainly require a very different mode of argument from that adopted in the Anniversary Address to the Geographical Society. To the opponents of these views one of the most formidable difficulties is the assumption that a glacier can travel up hill, out of the hollow it has excavated. The older geologists quoted by Sir Roderick believed that "the lakes of Geneva and Neuchâtel were so filled up with snow and ice that the advancing glaciers," laden with blocks and *débris* to be deposited on the far Jura, "travelled on them as on bridges of ice, the foundations of which occupied the cavities." Professor Ramsay replies that, though the lakes are deep, the slopes are gentle—so gentle, indeed, as to be barely capable of ocular detection—that "a glacier does not throughout all its course move on simply by virtue of gravity," but is also forced onwards by pressure from behind. "The motion of some 2000 vertical feet of ice sliding over the basin," he urges, "would be communicated to the lower strata; for pressure in ice produces adhesion of parts." He "cannot conceive a horizontal fracture of forty miles in length over the area of the Lake of Geneva, clearly dividing two bodies of ice, the lower of which was, where thickest, nearly 1000 feet, and the upper and sliding stratum must have been nearly 3000 feet thick." Professor Tyndall only incidentally touches upon the question of lakes. The following passage shows, however, that he entirely supports the foregoing statements of Professor Ramsay:—

"When it is urged against Professor Ramsay that a glacier cannot drop into a hole 2000 feet and get out again, the distance ought to be stated over which these 2000 feet have to be distributed. A depression 2000 feet deep, if only of sufficient length, would constitute no material obstacle to the motion of a great glacier. With a suitable pressure from behind, the glacier would assuredly scrape along its bed. The retardation of a glacier by its bed is often referred to as proving its incompetence as an erosive agent; but this very retardation is in some measure the expression of the magnitude of the erosive energy. Either the bed must give way or the ice must slide over itself; and to make ice slide over itself requires great power."

The foregoing quotations and remarks will suffice to show the general nature of the discussion. In conclusion, we may add that it is, essentially, the old question of *time* against *convulsion*, applied, however, to a subject which gives to the question a new and peculiar interest.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BATH.

REPORTS.

Committee on Electrical Standards.—This Committee was appointed in 1861 with the view, in the first instance, of selecting and constructing a standard of electrical resistance; and in 1862 their duties were extended to the selection and

construction of standards by which all electrical magnitudes might be measured. The report of 1862 announced the selection of the absolute electromagnetic system, based on metres, grammes, and seconds, for the measurement of electric resistance, current, quantity, capacity, and electromotive force; it contained the arguments supporting that decision, and an explanatory treatise as to the use, meaning, and determination of the measures. The work of the Committee now consisted in the actual determination and construction of the standards, copies of which would be issued to the public. The present report was chiefly occupied with the consideration of the standard of resistance, of which one determination had already been made in 1863. This determination had been repeated in 1864 by Professor Maxwell and Mr. Jenkin, with a considerable variation in every element of the calculation. The experiments were complicated, depending on the deflection produced on a magnet by currents induced in a coil revolving at a uniform speed, and involving a great number of measurements, few of which could be executed with an accuracy of one part in 10,000 by the means at the disposal of the sub-Committee. No very accurate agreement was therefore to be expected between the results of the two years' experiments; and previous experimenters had given results differing one from another by as much as twelve per cent. It was therefore with peculiar satisfaction that the Committee announced that the results of the 1864 and 1863 experiments differed by no more than seven parts in 100,000. This agreement is only too good, for the discrepancy between each separate experiment would announce a greater probable error than the above; but no doubt can be felt that the difference between a British Association unit based on these experiments and true absolute measure must be less than one part in 1000. A perfect agreement between the British Association standard and absolute measure is not required for practical purposes; and the Committee propose at once to construct standards and issue resistance coils copied from those standards—a measure urgently called for by practical electricians. One of the new British Association units—an approximation to $10^7 \frac{\text{mètre}}{\text{seconds}}$ —may be roughly stated as equal to 1.024 Siemens' mercury units. Coils were exhibited which had been provisionally prepared from the 1863 experiments by Dr. Siemens of Berlin and Messrs. Elliott of London; owing to the agreement between the 1863 and 1864 experiments these coils required no modification. The constancy of the standards was next treated of—a point of much difficulty in this as in all material standards. Dr. Matthiesen has for two years been testing the constancy to resistance of various metals prepared in various ways; his valuable experiments, given in an appendix to the report, show that, even in this limited experience, hard-drawn wires of silver and copper do change, approaching to the condition of annealed wires; that some annealed wires of German silver change action capriciously, while others do not vary. No change was observed in the annealed wires of copper and silver, nor in the other hard-drawn or annealed wires of gold, platinum, and gold-silver alloy. Annealed wires of gold platinum and gold-silver alloy seem therefore among the best for the construction of standards, of which it is proposed to construct several, testing their constancy by comparison one with another. One standard at least would be constructed of mercury—the metal wires used would probably be covered with silk and imbedded in solid paraffin. Some copies of those coils would be distributed gratis, and others would be made and sold under the inspection of the Committee; and it was also proposed to verify, for a small charge, at Kew, copies of the standards made by independent electrical instrument-makers. The reproduction of the standards by chemical means, should they at any time be destroyed, had also occupied the attention of Dr. Matthiesen, and formed the subject of a valuable report. Silver, gold, copper, lead, mercury, and an alloy of gold and silver had been made the subject of experiment. The greatest discrepancy between three silver wires was found to be 0.14 per cent.; between three copper wires, 0.11 per cent.; between three gold wires, 0.05 per cent.; between five gold-silver wires, 0.037 per cent.; between four lead wires, 0.028 per cent.; between three mercury tubes, 0.25 per cent. Lead, therefore, is recommended by Dr. Matthiesen as the best material; but, with reference to mercury, it must be observed that one tube used by Dr. Matthiesen was known by him not to have been very well suited to the purpose, and that the dis-

crepancy he observed between two other tubes was even less than that observed for lead; while an entirely independent determination by Dr. Siemens of Berlin does not differ from Dr. Matthiesen's by more than one part in 1000. Extraordinary care was required in these researches, and the difficulty of dealing with mercury especially insisted on by Dr. Matthiesen. With reference to the units or standard instruments required to measure the other electrical magnitudes, some progress had been made; but, as no complete result had yet been obtained, the report did not enter into details concerning them. It will be sufficient to say that they are engaging the attention of Professor W. Thomson, Dr. Joule, and other members of the Committee.

Assurances have been received that the British Association system of measurement will be adopted throughout Great Britain, and in India, Australia, and Germany. No response has been obtained from France.

The Committee expressed their thanks to Mr. Charles Devekin for his assistance in the resistance experiments and in Dr. Matthiesen's researches, and they expressed deep regret at the death of Dr. Esselbach, a zealous and active member of the Committee. The report was read by Mr. Fleming Jenkin.

Report on the Physiological Action of the Nitrite of Amyl. By Dr. B. W. Richardson.—The author classified his numerous experiments in twelve series. The following is the author's summary of the effects of nitrite of amyl:—1. It is absorbed by the body, however it may be introduced into the body—whether by the skin, the stomach, the lungs, or by inoculation. 2. After its absorption its effects are immediately seen on the heart and circulation. There is, in the first place, violent action of the heart, with dilatation of the capillaries, followed by diminished, but not extinguished, power of the heart and contraction of the extreme vessels. As an excitant of vascular action, the nitrite of amyl may be considered the most powerful agent as yet discovered by the physiologist. 3. In animals whose circulatory and respiratory systems are simple, such as frogs, the nitrite suspends animation; and, when the animals are placed under favourable circumstances for the process of recovery, they may recover. There is no other known substance that suspends animation in frogs for so long a period of time. On warm-blood animals, which are clothed in a skin less permeable, and in whose bodies the circulatory and respiratory systems are more complicated, the nitrite cannot actually stop the movements of respiration and circulation without destroying life. But even in these animals it can reduce the forms of respiration and circulation so extremely that a condition precisely analogous to what is known as *trance* or *cataplexy* in the human subject can be induced by it and sustained for many hours. 4. The nitrite of amyl is not an anæsthetic. By it consciousness is never destroyed, unless that approach towards inertia vulgarly called "death" is produced. 5. The effect of the nitrite on the organism is directed to the motive force, which it first wildly excites and then subdues. 6. The *modus operandi* of the nitrite appears to be by arresting the process of oxidation in the tissues. 7. Physically, the nitrite holds a place between the volatile bodies, such as chloroform and ether, and the solid bodies, such as opium and woorari; hence its effects are less evanescent than those arising from the volatile substances, and less destructive than those produced by the solid substances. In this lies the secret of the peculiar action of the nitrite. The points dwelt upon by the author up to this time which excited most attention were those having reference to the peculiar power of the nitrite of amyl in suspending the vital processes. In conclusion, the author discussed the question of the value of the nitrite of amyl as a remedy in the treatment of disease. He suggested that the substance would probably be found of service in cases of sudden failure of the heart and in the treatment of tetanus.

SECTIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Section A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

*On the Rhombohedral System in Crystallography.** By Mr. A. Catton.—It was the object of this paper to show that crystals of the rhombohedral system are formed according to the same laws of symmetry as crystals of the prismatic system.

* An abstract of this important paper will be found in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, vol. viii., May 1864.

The establishment of this proposition necessitates the abolition of the rhombohedral system, and all crystals hitherto included in it must in future be referred to the prismatic system. In order to establish this proposition, it is shown that three axes of symmetry can be found at right angles to each other, such that, when crystals of the rhombohedral system are referred to these axes, the crystallographic parameters become unequal, and the laws of symmetry the same as for crystals of the Prismatic System. The rhombohedral system must therefore be abolished, and the crystals included in it referred to the prismatic system. The Prismatic System may then be subdivided into the Biaxial Prismatic and Uniaxial Prismatic. The former subdivision (the Biaxial Prismatic) will comprise all crystals hitherto included in the Prismatic System; they have two optic axes. The latter subdivision (the Uniaxial Prismatic) will comprise the crystals hitherto referred to the Rhombohedral System; they have the same laws of symmetry as Biaxial Prismatic crystals; one angular element is always equal to 60° , and they have only one optic axis. The paper concludes with a series of tables, in which are given the symbols of the forms of the Uniaxial Prismatic System corresponding to the forms which have been observed in minerals belonging to the rhombohedral system. The author hopes soon to be able to show that the crystals included in the oblique and anorthic systems are formed by the combination of hemihedral and tetartohedral forms of the prismatic system.

*On the Connexion between the Form and Optical Properties of Crystals.** By Mr. A. Catton.—It was the object of this paper to give an account of the results of investigations which have had for their object the discovery of the connexion between the form and optical properties of crystals. It is believed that, in the results here given, some of the principal difficulties of this important problem have been overcome. The first step towards the solution of this problem was made by Sir David Brewster, in 1818. He discovered that crystals belonging to the prismatic, oblique, and anorthic systems are biaxial; those belonging to the pyramidal and rhombohedral systems uniaxial; while crystals of the cubic system do not possess double refraction (a fact which had been previously stated by Haüy). In this paper is considered in detail the connexion between the form and optical properties of crystals belonging to the prismatic system. The investigation of the optical properties of crystals belonging to the oblique system is still in progress. The following is the method employed in this investigation:—Each crystal is referred to three rectangular axes, one axis being perpendicular to the plane of the optic axes, the other two being the internal and external bisectors of the angle between the optic axes. The new parameters are calculated by means of formulæ investigated in a paper on the "Rhombohedral system;" and thence the angle between the optic axes is found, as if the crystal belonged to the prismatic system, by means of the formulæ given in this paper. The angle between the optic axes of one mineral belonging to the oblique system has been calculated by this process; and the calculated has been found to agree approximately with the observed angle. If this should prove to be generally the case, it will not only be a solution of the problem which forms the subject of this note for crystals of the oblique system, but it will prove that these crystals are formed according to the same laws of symmetry as crystals of the prismatic system.

The President remarked on the importance of this paper, especially as the formulæ given were found to agree with observations. The question whether such a connexion existed at all had long occupied the attention of physicists, and he thought that the question had been by this paper finally settled in the affirmative.

On the Mechanical Theory of Electric Induction and its Application. By Mr. J. Baynes Thompson.—The reading of this paper was introductory to the exhibition of a powerful self-acting electro-magnetic induction machine. The machine is furnished with four induction coils with iron cores arranged as two electro-magnets, with their like poles facing each other, and at a small distance apart; between these a light armature vibrates, which drives a longitudinal rod, and this rod actuates the commutator, which delivers the two opposite induced currents in one; it also actuates the break-piece, which throws the battery current from one pair of coils to the other, thereby producing electric induction in the outer coils of the

* An abstract of this important paper will be found in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, vol. viii., May 1864.

two pairs of spools alternately. Hitherto induced electricity has not been used where a continuous current has been required; because till now there has been no machine suitable to reverse the alternate currents which was also self-acting. The quantity and intensity of the current of this machine are governed by the same law as those of a battery. It has been tested against a 60-cell Daniel's battery, the tension of which on a Peltier's electrometer was 12° , and the quantity on the galvanometer was 45° . The tension of the machine was $8\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, and the quantity 35° . The ratio of the tensions will be as $\sqrt{12}:\sqrt{8\frac{1}{2}}$, or about 7:6, and the quantities as 45:35, or 9:7; so that the machine is slightly more intense for the quantity than the battery. It has been tried on a line of telegraph between London and Dover, and it works the needle instrument very satisfactorily. It will decompose nitrate of manganese through 600 miles of resistance. For electro-deposit a large series of depositing cells is required. It has been tried with 50, and at the same time a resistance of 20 miles of No. 8 iron wire in circuit. The resistance of these 50 cells was under a mile of such wire; therefore it would have deposited an equal quantity in each of 1000 cells. In five hours it deposited in each cell $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains; for 1000 cells this is 3750 grains, and for one day of ten hours 7500 grains, which is more than 1lb. avoirdupois. The metal deposited was copper; therefore it would deposit much more silver, the equivalent of silver being 108, that of copper 31.7. The machine was driven by a 6-cell battery, each cell containing 18 square inches of zinc.

On Two of the Conditions of the Resolvability of a Ternary Cubic Form into Linear Factors. By Mr. J. J. Walker.

On Symbolical Expansions. By Mr. W. H. L. Russell.

Speculations on Physical Astronomy. By Mr. Hardy.

On the Invisible Part of the Moon's Surface. By the Rev. T. W. Webb.—Quoting M. Hansen's view that the centre of gravity of the moon does not coincide with the centre of figure, the author adduced several telescopic phenomena, observed by himself, favouring this hypothesis.

The President remarked that the theory of M. Hansen was purely a mathematical one, and that Professor Adams, who has investigated the subject, was not prepared to accept M. Hansen's conclusions.

Professor Price also spoke in confirmation of this statement, and stated that M. Le Verrier also had arrived at a different conclusion to M. Hansen.

On a Suspected Change of Brightness in the Lunar Crater Werner. By the Rev. T. W. Webb.—Mr. Webb, in this paper, argues, from the changed brightness of this spot, as referred to that of several others on the lunar surface, either that Beer and Mädler's observations were erroneous, or that there is a real change of brightness going on.

On the Importance of adopting Methods for the Detection of Change on the Moon's Surface. By Mr. W. R. Birt.—The plan suggested is a catalogue and improved map of the lunar surface, for which funds were subsequently voted.

On an Extensive Lunar Plain near the Montes Hercynii, which it is proposed to name Otto Struve. By Dr. J. Lee, F.R.S., LL.D., &c.

On the Probability of Constructing Ellipsoidal Lenses. By the Rev. T. Furlong.

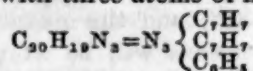
On the Temperature and Rain-fall of Bath. By the Rev. Leonard Jenyns.—An interesting communication, dealing not only with the rain-fall, but with the climate of Bath. The towns in England decidedly warmer than Bath in winter are Ventnor, Torquay, and Penzance. The following towns: Exeter, Sidmouth, Cheltenham, and Liverpool, being nearly the same. The towns in England cooler than Bath in summer are Scarborough, Liverpool, Manchester, and York. London and Norwich appear to be 2° hotter than Bath in summer, and Cheltenham 4° , though the latter place is the same as Bath in winter.

On Photo-Sculpture. By M. A. Claudet.—This paper described the process—now pretty well known—adopted by M. Willème in the production of photo-sculpture. It was also remarked that the ateliers of photo-sculpture are to be the best schools of sculpture, and that we now possess an easy and inexpensive means of reproducing in various sizes, and with unerring faithfulness, the beautiful remains of antique sculpture, and of introducing, in the manufacture of porcelain, clocks, furniture, &c., faithful models of animals.

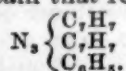
15 OCTOBER, 1864.

Section B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

On the Rational Formula of Rosaniline. By Professor Wanklyn.—"According to Hofmann, the empirical formula for anhydrous rosaniline is $C_{20}H_{15}N_3$; the salts being $C_{20}H_{15}N_3XH$ and $C_{20}H_{15}N_3, 3XH$, whilst the base, on being liberated from one of its salts, takes the form $C_{20}H_{15}N_3, H_2O$. It will be apparent that anhydrous rosaniline is just equal to a base consisting of two atoms of toluyl and one of phenyl, along with three atoms of nitrogen.

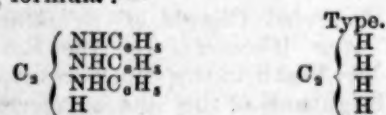


This manner of constructing the formula of rosaniline, which appears to be adopted by some chemists, derives a remarkable confirmation from the circumstance discovered by Hofmann—that it is requisite to employ a mixture of toluidine and aniline in the manufacture of rosaniline, neither toluidine nor aniline alone being capable of yielding the dye. Notwithstanding this capital fact, it is quite certain that rosaniline is not

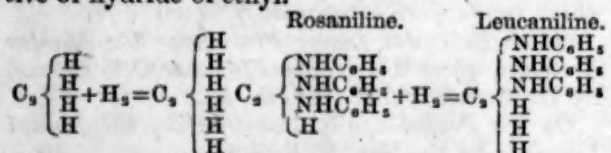


"In several reactions rosaniline displays three atoms of easily replaceable hydrogen. Thus, in the famous process for producing aniline blue, three atoms of phenyl are changed against three atoms of hydrogen.

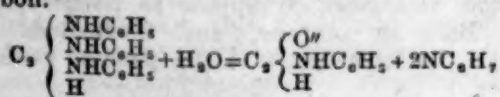
$C_{20}H_{15}N_3 + 3C_6H_5H = C_{26}H_{21}(3C_6H_5)N_3 + 3H_2N$.
Hofmann's beautiful research relating to this transformation of aniline red into aniline blue leaves no doubt that three atoms of hydrogen are concerned. Again, the iodides of the alcohol radicals react upon rosaniline, producing ethylated bases. Hofmann has not yet published his research on 'Ethyl-rosaniline'; but, judging from the quantity of iodide of ethyl actually destroyed in the operation, there can be little doubt that substitution goes on to the length of three atoms. In order to judge whether this action upon the 'hydrogen atoms' in rosaniline must be looked upon as a very close representation of the action upon the hydrogen atoms in common ammonia, I have inquired whether Carey Lea's method was applicable to rosaniline. Carey Lea, as is well known, has shown that nitrate of ethyl occupies a place among the very few ethers capable of forming ethylated ammonias by reaction upon ammonia. I have recently succeeded in obtaining ethylated rosaniline by the action of nitrate of ethyl upon rosaniline. From all this it results that the rational formula of rosaniline must display three atoms of hydrogen in association with nitrogen. A consideration of the entire case leads me to propose the following formula:—



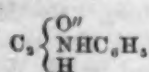
"I here write rosaniline on the 'ethylene' type, replacing three atoms of typical hydrogen by three atoms of phenylamid. Just as ethylene tends to take up the representatives of two atoms of hydrogen, and thereby passes into a body of the 'hydride of ethyl' type, so rosaniline tends to take up two atoms of hydrogen, thereby becoming a representative of hydride of ethyl.



The three atoms of hydrogen in union with the three atoms of nitrogen are, of course, easily replaceable. The fourth atom of hydrogen, being in direct association with carbon, is not easily replaceable. The power that nitrogen has of being either three or five atomic is, of course, the explanation of the mono-acid and tri-acid salts. There should be likewise bi-acid salts. Quite in accordance with the formula is the fact that distillation with potash gives much aniline and a residue of carbon.



The group



would, on maltreatment, be very likely to carbonize. A reaction which may be predicted is this. Careful treatment with alkali may be expected to give aniline and glycollic acid.

* The first suggestion of the kind of change which takes place when aniline red becomes aniline blue was, I believe, due to me. In the winter 1862-63 I explained it by saying that aniline red lost hydrogen and gained phenyl; supporting my view by adducing the facts that the red gave more than its weight of blue while ammonia was evolved.

"Query.—Does not pure aniline, free from toluidine, give rosaniline on treatment with chloride of carbon?"

On the direct Conversion of Acetic Acid into Butyric and Caproic Acids. By Mr. A. R. Catton.—The author's method was to heat acetate of sodium with ethylate of sodium; and he expected that he should thereby get nascent ethylene to enter into combination with the acetate of sodium and to produce butyric, caproic, and others. His experiments were very indecisive.

New Method of Detecting Arsenic, Antimony, Sulphur, and Phosphorus by their Hydrogen Compounds when in Mixed Gases. By Dr. W. B. Herapath.—The paper related chiefly to the detection of phosphorus in cases of poisoning with that substance, and more especially to those cases in which the traces of free phosphorus had disappeared in the long interval between the administration of the poison and the analysis. He examined, for phosphorus acid, by Scherer's method, but removed the hydrogen compounds of arsenic and sulphur from the gas before passing it into ammonia-nitrate of silver.

Section C.—GEOLOGY.

On the Family of the Eurypteridae, with Descriptions of some New Genera and Species. By Mr. Henry Woodward, F.G.S.—The author gave a sketch of the history of this group of Palaeozoic crustacea, and illustrated the peculiarities of each genus by a series of diagrams. He pointed out the close affinities which the Eurypteridae display to the Limulidae (King-crabs), a group which begins in the coal-measures and appears to have existed (with slight modifications in form) from that period to the present time. Mr. Woodward defined the forms belonging to the genera *Pterygotus*, *Eurypterus*, *Stimonia*, and *Stylonurus*, and described others belonging to the new genus *Hemiaspis*—in all, thirty-three British species. With the exception of *Hemiaspis* from the Lower Ludlow Rocks of Leintwardine, Shropshire, the new material collected since the publication of Messrs. Huxley and Salter's monograph in 1859 has all resulted from the independent labours of Mr. James Powrie, F.G.S., of Reswallie, in Forfarshire, and Mr. Robert Slimon of Lesmahagow, in Lanarkshire.

A Brief Explanation of a Geological Map of the Bristol Coal-field. By Mr. W. Saunders.—This map has been constructed by reducing about 220 parish-maps to the scale of 4 inches to the mile, or 20 chains to the inch. The map comprises a large portion of the geological series, ranging from the lower Silurian up to the lower division of the Cretaceous system. With respect to the coal strata, as the deposits of a later age occupy a large portion of the country, only one half of the coal strata of the northern part of the basin, and only a tenth or twentieth part of the southern part, are visible at the surface. The northern tract is about twelve miles in length, with a breadth of three or four miles. The Nailsea coal-field is of smaller dimensions. The Clutton coal-pits are in a central position. A southern coal-field adjoins the Mendip hills. The Radstock pits, which yield an abundant supply of excellent quality, are entirely concealed beneath Liassic and even Oolitic strata. The coal-measures proper have a thickness of about 5000 feet, divisible into an upper and lower series of coal seams, separated by the Pennant grit-rocks. They contain about ninety feet of coal, of which about one-half is workable.

On the Beds of the Clifton Carboniferous Series. By Mr. W. W. Stoddart.—A local paper of very great interest, its intention being to describe a very interesting portion of the Clifton rocks—a magnificent compendium of all parts of the Carboniferous system in one unbroken line from the termination of the Devonian beds to those of the millstone grit.

On the Geological Formation of the District around Kingswood Hill. By Mr. Handel Cossham.—The paper bore especial reference to the supposed development of millstone grit in that neighbourhood; and the author contended that millstone grit did not exist in the district of the Bristol coal-fields.

Mr. Etheridge said that which was called millstone grit was, in fact, a series of beds so nearly allied to the millstone grit that he defied anybody to tell the difference between the two.

On the Geology of Otago. By Dr. Hector.

On the Coal-measures of New South Wales. By Mr. W. Keene.

On the New South Wales Coal-field. By Mr. J. Mackenzie.

Section D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

On the Food of Birds. By Mr. C. Ottley Groom.—The author exhibited tables of the food eaten by each bird, and showed that it varied very much, according to the season of the year. He had arrived at the conclusion that it was wise to protect insectivorous birds. Mr. Groom admitted that the buds of some trees were sometimes destroyed, but asserted that it was only when the birds were in search of a more destructive grub that lay concealed within these buds.

Sir W. Jardine remarked that in Holland the eagles and hawks had been destroyed, and, as a consequence, hares had increased inordinately; also, in the lowlands, in consequence of the destruction of birds of prey, wood-pigeons had increased in a like manner. That the value of insect-eating birds was duly estimated elsewhere might be learnt by their being exported to New Zealand from this country. In Nova Scotia they were forbidden to kill sparrows and other small birds under a penalty of £2. One day he found a farmer on his estate shooting wood-pigeons in a barley-field, and complained that he was disturbing the game, to which the answer was that the pigeons were destroying a crop of barley. The bird's crop, however, on being opened, was found to be full of seed of the common spurry. He was glad that the little water-ouzel had been absolved from the charge that had been made against him of eating fish-spawn. At one time there was a premium of 2s. 6d. put on his head in the North. Instead of eating fish-spawn, the larvæ of one of the May flies, destructive to salmon-spawn, had been found in its stomach.

On the Manatus Vogelii. Extract of a Letter from Dr. Baikie.—Dr. Baikie is at present trying to get the skeleton of the Ayú, or *Manatus Vogelii*, of which Owen described a skull. The true habitat of this animal is the Niger, below the rapids. Its existence in the upper country, where poor Vogel perished, has not been ascertained.

On the Application of Photography and the Magic Lantern to Class Demonstrations in Microscopic Science and Natural History. By Mr. Highley.

On Datura Stramonium and Datura Tatula. By Professor Buckman.—The object of this paper was to show that *Datura stramonium* and *Datura tatula* were identical in points of structure, and therefore could only be considered as varieties of a single species.

On a Human Skull and the Bones of Animals found with Pottery in a Kjökkenmödden on the Coast of Cornwall. By Mr. C. Spence Bate, F.R.S.—The remains were found near the ruins of the ancient church of Constantine, on the north coast of Cornwall. The bones were those of a sheep, lamb, and roebuck. The pottery consisted of three qualities. The author thought there could be no doubt that a small round islet in the middle of the bay, near the mound, at one time was a continuation of the sandhills upon the mainland. It was evident, therefore, that their separation had taken place since the beds of shells and bones were deposited. This circumstance afforded presumptive evidence that the site of the ancient occupation was anterior to the period when the land was swept away, and that in extent it must have been much greater than at present. From one extreme point to the opposite these mounds continue for half-a-mile along the coast, taking into consideration that portion which has been washed away. Mr. Bate thinks this old shell-mound to be the site of a very extensive village of pre-historic man.

On an Ancient Cornish Barrow. By Mr. C. Spence Bate, F.R.S.—This paper refers to a mound in the same locality of Constantine Bay, in which, on being cut, was found an irregularly shaped stone, about twenty inches deep, and fifteen in diameter. Within this was a rough earthen vase, containing a quantity of bones, both vase and bones being much broken; the latter were undoubtedly human remains. All the bones, except the spongy parts of the vertebrae, were silicified.

On a Curious Form of Aquilegia Vulgaris. By Professor Buckman.—In the usual flower of the columbine each petal is so spurred as to produce a form not unlike a cornucopia. In the example under notice the claw and limb of each petal are so entirely flat as to give the flower the form and appearance of some of the more showy-coloured species of clematis. This accidental form, so far assimilating itself with clematis, anemone, and others, gives rise to the following consideration:—Is not the patent unspurred form of columbine its normal condition, and the spurred form a result of cultivation?

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

Professor Balfour did not agree with Professor Buckman that this form was produced by cultivation. They often saw the common columbine, in place of being spurred, become regular.

Sub-Section D.—PHYSIOLOGY.

Observations on the Measurements of the Head and Weight of the Brain in 696 Cases of Insanity. By Dr. R. Boyd.—The cases referred to had been observed by the author at the Somerset County Asylum. Tables of the weights of the human body and internal organs at various ages in the sane and insane of both sexes have already appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions*, 1861. The tables now given relate to the insane only. The first table shows the average measurements of the head at decennial periods of life, under the different specified forms of insanity, in 403 males and 293 females examined in the Somerset County Lunatic Asylum. The specified forms of insanity are—mania, dementia, melancholia, monomania, general paralysis, epilepsy, epilepsy and idiocy, idiocy. Of these, mania is the most common. One-third of the females, and more than one-fourth of the males, are classed under this head. It includes twelve cases of recurrent and seven of puerperal mania. Dementia, which includes cases of fatuity in both sexes, altogether amount to 16 per cent. in males and 20 per cent. in females. Melancholia is much more frequent in females than in males. The proportion is 9 per cent. in males and 18 in females. Monomania embraces only a small number—3.9 per cent. in males and 3.7 per cent. in females. General paralysis is very frequent in males, but not nearly so much in females. It is combined with various forms of mental disorder; but these are not distinguished in the tables. 25.6 per cent. of males come under this head, and 7 per cent. of females. Epilepsy is also combined with various forms of insanity; but these, as in the case of general paralysis, are omitted. The numbers are 14.6 per cent. males and 14 per cent. females. The two remaining forms include a small portion of these cases. Epilepsy, with idiocy, 3.2 per cent. males, and 2.2 per cent. females; idiocy, 2.2 per cent. of males and females. The periods of life are also under eight different heads in the tables. In the first (under 20 years) the affections of children, idiocy and epilepsy, 16 in males and 3 in females; and 2 of melancholia in females include the whole mortality at that period. In the second, from 20 to 30 years, the percentage is 12 for males and 12.5 for females, the largest proportion being still of epileptics and idiots. In the third period, from 30 to 40 years, mania prevails, especially amongst females, and general paralysis in males. In this and in the next period, from 40 to 50, are included all the forms of insanity. In the fifth period, from 50 to 60, the number of cases of epilepsy and idiocy are less. From 60 to 70 the relative numbers were greater of females—12 per cent. males and 17.1 per cent. females. In the seventh period, from 70 to 80, no case of general paralysis occurred. The proportions of each sex were nearly equal in the last period (80 and upwards). The cases were principally dementia and fatuity.

Taking the whole of the cases, at all ages and in all forms of the disorder, the average circumference from the centre above the nose and superciliary ridges over the great tuberosity of the occipital bone behind round to the same point in front is, in males, 21.9, and, in females, 21.1 inches; the antero-posterior measurement from above the nose to the great tuberosity of the occipital bone is 12.7 inches in males and 12.5 inches in females; the transverse measurement from one external auditory meatus over the head to the other is 12.6 in males and 12.3 inches in females. The measurements all greater in males than females. In idiocy the measurements are below the average in both sexes, also in epilepsy combined with idiocy in males. The measurements are slightly below the average in general paralysis. In melancholia and epilepsy the measurements are greatest; after 50 there is a decrease. The circumference of the head denuded of the scalp is one inch less, and each of the other measurements half-an-inch less. The second table shows the average weight of the several parts of the brain in ounces avoirdupois and decimal parts of an ounce at decennial periods in the different forms of insanity. The weight of the several parts of the brain is more in males than females, and, as a general rule, the left cerebral hemisphere is larger than the right. The average weight of the right cerebral hemisphere in the males, 19.89, and the left, 19.96; in the females the average weight of the right cerebral hemisphere, 18.53, and the left, 18.61. The greatest inequalities in the hemispheres are

observed in epileptics and idiots. The maximum, minimum, and average weights of each cerebral hemisphere in ounces avoirdupois in the eight different forms of insanity in males and females at all ages are shown in a short table. The average weight of the other portions of the brain, the cerebellum, pons, and medulla oblongata of the encephalon, and also of the spinal cord, in males and females at all ages in the different forms of insanity is also thrown in another table. The average weight of the encephalon was greatest in mania in males, and in epilepsy, combined with idiocy, in females; but these cases were few—only seven in number. The average weight of the encephalon was least in idiocy in both males and females. The average measurement of the head was also least in idiocy in both sexes, and greatest in dementia and epilepsy in males, and in epilepsy and idiocy and general paralysis in females. The average weight of the encephalon in the whole number was 3½ ounces more in males than in females, the average circumference of the head, as already stated, being eight-tenths, the antero-posterior two-tenths, and the transverse measurement three-tenths of an inch more in males than in females. The relative proportion of admissions into the Somersetshire asylum has been 55.5 per cent. males, and 48.5 per cent. females. The relative mortality 58 males and 42 females.

On the Size of the Blood-corpuscles in Relation to the Size of the Animal, its Organization and Powers of Endurance. By Dr. E. Crisp.—The object of this paper was to show that the opinion generally entertained, that the largest animals in the same family had the largest blood-globules, was erroneous in many instances. Examples were given among the Quadrumana (apes and monkeys) of exceptions to this supposed law; thus, the little marmoset and silky tamarm had corpuscles as large as those of the larger monkeys. Among the Cheiroptera (bats) similar examples were given. In the *carnaria*, the common cat had a corpuscle as large as that of the lion or tiger. In the rodents, the little harvest mouse had as large a blood-disc as the common rat or gigantic rat. In the other orders, the great kangaroo, tree kangaroo, giraffe, tapir, hog, ass, horse, and many others were advanced as disproving the correctness of this assumed law; and it was a curious fact that all the mammals with large blood-corpuscles might be called aberrant, such as the elephant, cassybara, and great ant-eater. Among birds, the ducks, swans, geese, and many others afforded exceptions, and the reptiles were still more prolific in examples; thus the little slow-worm, as Dr. Crisp had shown in 1854, had corpuscles as large as those of the huge python, weighing 100lbs. In fishes, the blood-discs of the little gudgeon were as large as those of the big bream. The mackerel's blood-corpuscle was as large as that of the huge tanny, and that of the small trout equalled in size the blood-corpuscles of the salmon. In answering the question whether the size of the corpuscles was smaller in animals of higher organization and greater powers of endurance, the orang, chimpanzee, and many of the smaller monkeys, race-horse, cart-horse, greyhound, pug-dog, hare, rabbit, goat, otter, fox, sheep, hog, rapacious birds, slow-worm, python, sharks, and others were adduced to show that this opinion was incorrect. As regards the size of the blood-corpuscle, it was not to be wondered at that a large animal had a large blood-corpuscle, but it was surprising that one little harvest mouse should have a blood-disc as large as that of the giraffe, and that the blood-disc of the tiny marmoset monkey, weighing 9ozs., should equal in diameter that of the large baboon, exceeding the weight of 60lbs. The blood-corpuscles of 180 animals (drawn to scale) were exhibited.

On the Various Forms assumed by the Glottis. By Dr. George Gibb.—The author stated that it had been an accepted axiom that, for the most part, the glottis assumed a triangular form; and this view was taught almost to the present hour. This led him to inquire into the various forms it assumed, and in what manner they arose. In solving this question he briefly considered the relation that subsisted between the two vocal cords and the thyro-arytenoid muscles; and he then made some observations upon, and briefly described the arrangement of, the muscular fibres, especially as lately made out by M. Battaille, which, he said, had much to do in regulating the form of the glottis. He adopted that author's division of the muscle into three bundles, and approved of the name of *Triceps laryngea*, which he had given to it. He then entered upon a description of the manner of action of the various fibres, and its influence in giving a form to the glottis. This varied from an isosceles, equilateral,

or right-angled triangle to a lozenge or barrel circular, oblong, lanceolate, elliptic, pyriform, or arched form. The commonest of these was an isosceles triangle; and a rare form was a right-angled triangle, which he had never met with unless in women, when the larynx is shallow from before backwards. A parallel or oblong glottis he explained, and showed how it occurred; he had seen it several times, but necessarily narrow, because the vocal cords, under such circumstances, could not be separated more than one or two lines at their point of origin. A more remarkable form than any of these was the reversal of the triangle, the glottis, during the utterance of continuous falsetto sounds, assuming the shape of a narrow Y, then a narrow V, and then a narrow oblong, before the termination of the experiment. The cause of this, with an illustration, was given. A pear or bulbous shape, like the new form of wine-decanter, and an arched form, composed of the narrow segment of a circle, were other forms noticed. He concluded with some observations on the form of the glottis seen in the chest and falsetto registers.

Section E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

On the Progress of Civilization in Northern Celebes. By Mr. A. R. Wallace.—The author gives a short sketch of the extreme northern portion of the island only, and points out its physical and ethnographical stretch. The paper thus concludes:—"Thirty years ago the country was a wilderness, the people naked savages, garnishing their rude houses with human heads. Now it is a garden worthy of its sweet native name of 'Minahasa.' Good roads and paths traverse it in every direction—some of the finest coffee-plantations in the world surround the villages, interspersed with extensive rice-fields, more than sufficient for the support of the population. The people are now the most industrious, peaceable, and civilized in the whole archipelago. They are the best clothed, the best fed, and the best educated; and these results are attributable in a great measure to the system of government now adopted by the Dutch in their Eastern possessions. The system is one which may be called a 'paternal despotism.' Now we Englishmen do not like despotism; we hate the name and the thing, and we would rather see people ignorant, lazy, and vicious than use any but moral force to make them wise, industrious, and good. And we are right when we are dealing with men of our own race and of similar ideas and equal capacities with ourselves. Example and precept, the force of public opinion, and the slow but sure spread of education will do everything in time, without engendering any of those bitter feelings or producing any of that servility, hypocrisy, and dependence which are the sure results of despotic government. But the case is different when the governed are in an admitted state of inferiority to their rulers; and, in the family and the school, even we use a certain amount of despotism, and believe it to be necessary, because we know that children and pupils are unable to decide for themselves what will be best for their permanent welfare. The scholar and the apprentice are subjected to a mild despotism for the good of themselves and of society; and their confidence in the superior intelligence of those who ordain and apply this despotism neutralizes the bad effects and bad feelings which are, in other cases, its inevitable results.

"Now there is not merely an analogy—there is, in many respects, an identity of relation between master and pupil, or parent and child, on the one hand, and an uncivilized race and its civilized rulers on the other. We know, or think we know, that the education and industry and the common usages of the civilized man are superior to those of savage life; and, as he becomes acquainted with them, the savage himself admits this. He acquires the superior acquirements of the civilized man; and it is with pride that he will adopt such usages as do not interfere too much with his sloth, his passions, or his prejudices. But, as the wilful child or the idle schoolboy who was never taught obedience, and never made to do anything which of his own free will he was not inclined to do, would, in most cases, obtain neither education nor manners, so it is much more unlikely that the savage, with all the confirmed habits of manhood and the traditional prejudices of race, should ever do more than copy a few of the least beneficial customs of civilization without some stronger stimulus than mere example.

"If we are satisfied that we are right in occupying the country and assuming the government over a savage race, and if we further consider it

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

our duty to do what we can to improve our rude subjects and raise them up towards our own level. we must not be too much afraid of the cry of 'despotism' and 'slavery,' but must use the authority which we possess to induce them to do many things which they may not altogether like, but which we know are indispensable to their moral and physical advancement. The Dutch have shown much good policy in the means by which they have effected this. They have, in most cases, upheld and strengthened the authority of the native chiefs to whom the people have been accustomed to render a voluntary obedience, and, by acting on the intelligence and self-interest of these chiefs, have brought about changes in the manners and customs of the people which would have excited ill-feeling, and perhaps revolt, had they been directly enforced by foreigners. In carrying out such a system much depends upon the character of the people; and the system which succeeds admirably in one place could only be very partially worked out in another. In Minahasa the natural docility and intelligence of the race have made their progress very rapid; and how important this is is well illustrated by the fact that in the immediate vicinity of the town of Menado are a tribe called Banteka, of a much less tractable disposition, who have hitherto resisted all efforts of the Dutch Government to induce them to adopt any systematic cultivation. These remain in a ruder condition, but engage themselves willingly as occasional porters and labourers, for which their greater strength and activity well adapt them.

"No doubt the system here sketched is open to some objections. It is, to a certain extent, despotic, and interferes with free trade, free labour, and free communication. A native cannot leave his village without a pass, and cannot engage himself to any merchant or captain without a government permit. The coffee produced is all sold to government at less than half the price that the local merchants would give for it, and they, of course, cry out against the monopoly; but they forget that, without these restrictions on free communication and free trade, the product itself would never have existed, and the population whose slavery they commiserate would probably have been still savages. The coffee-plantations were established by the government at a considerable outlay of skill and capital; roads have been made, and education has been given freely to the people; and, if, in return for this outlay, the government claim the monopoly of the produce as the most economical and least oppressive mode of taxation, what right have we to cry out against them while we maintain a salt-tax and an opium-monopoly in India, neither of which can be shown to have been as directly instrumental in raising and elevating the people as this coffee-culture of the Dutch has certainly been? Neither the monopoly nor the restrictions on freedom should be considered permanent, or any thing but a step in the march of civilization; and it is satisfactory to know that the present Dutch Government acknowledge this principle and are steadily abolishing them; but, as a first step towards the civilization of a savage race, the system and the mode in which it is here carried out appear to me worthy of our most attentive consideration.

"Competition and free trade are excellent things of themselves and produce excellent results; but we do not think of turning our boys and girls at twelve years old to get their own living and education by free competition in the world. It appears to me, however, that we do an equally unwise and unjust thing when, having obtained power over a country inhabited by a savage people, we expose them at once to the full tide of competition with our highly elaborated civilization, and expect them to thrive under it. Who can doubt but that the New Zealanders were capable of improvement and civilization under some system which, treating them for a while as children, should have educated and protected them? Instead of that we have brought them into direct contact with English wealth and energy, vigorously developing itself for its own ends; and the result must inevitably be, sooner or later, the extermination of the native race. In Ceylon and in India we have English capital largely invested in coffee and indigo culture; but can we point to any corresponding improvement in the moral or social condition of the natives? In Java and in North Celebes, on the other hand, the population is steadily increasing, and is greatly improved in material and moral condition. The people get wealthy, and the government obtains a large revenue without direct taxes, and at the same time is carrying on the education of the whole race towards a higher state of society. The

system which produces such results I believe to be a good one; and I think that we should hesitate in applying the principles of free competition to the relations between ourselves and savage races if we ever expect them to advance in civilization, or even to maintain their existence upon the earth."

On the Yostedal Brae—a large Glacial System in Southern Norway. By Mr. C. M. Doughty.—This glacier system lies between the sixty-first and sixty-second parallels of north latitude. The height of the snow-line in this region is undetermined; but it probably varies from 4000 feet to 5400 feet. Observations were made upon four of the greater glacial outlets which descend into the valley Yostedal and its branches, and the approximate daily motion of a transverse line determined by help of a theodolite lent by the Royal Geographical Society. The phenomena commonly described as characteristic of glaciers by writers on the Swiss Alps were observed upon one or other, or all of these. They vary in length from about seven to about ten English miles, and in breadth from about half a mile to one mile. Three of them are much rifted, and are inclined, near their lower extremities, at an angle of from 12° to 16°. Of these the daily motions of the centre were found to lie between twelve and fifteen inches. In the fourth case, the lower part of the ice-stream being remarkably consolidated, with a slope of 7° when measured, and nearly free from crevasses, the diurnal motion at the centre was four inches. These glacial outlets have all considerably diminished in modern times, and are still diminishing. They descend to within from 1000 feet to 1700 feet of the sea-level. Their names are Nigaardsbrae, Faabergstolsbrae, Lodalsbrae, and Trangdalsbrae. They are noticed in Professor James Forbes's work, "Norway and its Glaciers." Bohr, a Norwegian gentleman, published many years ago an account of a short visit to this neighbourhood, and more lately M. Durocher has described and compared them with the glaciers of the Alps. A work upon the "Folgi Fond," another of South Norway's glacial systems, is about to be published by the University of Christiania. The motions of glacial outlets in general appear to depend, next to climate, upon their thicknesses. The writer believes the character and constitution of the great icy expansions, one of which is noticed here, to be the subject most deserving of attention in the glacial systems of southern Norway. He believes that they accurately resemble, on the small scale, the glacial coverings of Greenland and the Polar lands.

Notes of a Journey in Kurdistan. By Mr. J. G. Taylor, H.M. Consul at Diabekir.

Sir Henry Rawlinson described the paper as a most able one, and said that the author had made some most valuable discoveries. He had, in fact, discovered the source of the Tigris, a spot that had never previously been trodden by any European. That discovery had led to the verification of the authenticity of the mode of reading the cuneiform inscriptions upon the monuments of Nineveh, and great light had thereby been thrown upon Bible history. Thus from the Bible we learn that Naaman was the deliverer of the Assyrians; but no mention was made as to how they had been conquered, or how delivered. The inscriptions discovered and deciphered by Mr. Taylor supply this want, and give a connected history, showing how the first Assyrian king subdued Syria on every side—how the conquered provinces were subsequently lost, and again recovered under his successor.

On the Western Shore of the Dead Sea, from Jebel Usdum to Ain Jidy. By the Rev. George Clowes.—The journey was performed early in the month of April 1863, in company with four friends, under the guidance of Abu Dahûk, Sheikh of the Jehâlin tribe of Arabs. The party reached the shores of the Dead Sea through the Wady ez-Zuweirah, to the north of which the party noticed the existence of three distinct parallel beaches, the highest lying at least fifty feet above the level of the sea; removing all doubt that the Dead Sea was once much higher than at the present time, and therefore that the old idea of the Cities of the Plain being submerged is untenable. Other facts bearing on the supply of water to make up for the enormous evaporations going on were discussed in the paper.

On Russian Trade with Bokhara. By M. Alexander Hippus.—The trade between Russia and the Central Asiatic nations is not large, and consists chiefly of cattle exchanged by the Russians from the Kirgeeses for corn. There is certainly no matter for English jealousy. Everybody who contributes to avoid such jea-

lousies further contributes to effect the working hand-in-hand of the English and Russians, and deserves great merit in advancing geographical knowledge and calming the ferocious barbarism in Khiva, Bokhara, Kokan, etc. Their influence on the sea-like Kirgees-steppes is quite as baneful as the piratical states were formerly to the Mediterranean Sea. Sir Henry Rawlinson said that M. Vámbéry might fairly claim the honour of having been the first European who had visited and described Samarkand for 450 years. The author claimed that honour for his countrymen, the Russians. The Khan of Bokhara, being desirous to explore certain parts of his kingdom in search of gold, asked the Russian Government to send him some officers of mines for that purpose, in consequence of which a party were sent. MM. Butteneff and Bogoslovski have published, in the Russian official *Mining Journal* of 1842, Nos. 10 and 11, several articles concerning the mineralogical riches, mining, money &c., in Bokhara, and the meteorological observations made during their journey.

Travelling Notes on China, Mongolia, and Siberia, 1863. By Mr. A. Michie.—The writer left Peking in August 1863, to proceed overland to Russia. The tribes who are scattered all over the desert and the mountainous country to the north, from the Chinese wall to the Siberian frontier, are the descendants of the Huns, and maintain to this day the habits of the ancient Scythians. Utilizing the few resources at their command, and their wants being few and simple, they are nearly independent of the entire world. Their government is despotic and patriarchal. They pay tribute to their chiefs, who are all subject to the Emperor of China; but, practically, the Mongols enjoy every liberty. M. Michie described Siberia at some length, and, speaking of its inhabitants, says the Slavonic population are the descendants of exiles, but not necessarily convicts. In the days of serfdom in Russia a proprietor had the privilege of sending a serf into exile without assigning a higher reason than his own will. Hence many persons of good character have been exiled from sheer caprice on the part of their masters. It was also remarked that many exiles rise to eminence.

A Visit to Samarkand. By M. Vámbéry.

On the Sources of the Supply of Tin for the Bronze Weapons of Antiquity. By Mr. J. Crawford, F.R.S.—We have already reported this paper when read at the Ethnological Society, vol. ii., p. 818.

On the Supposed Infecundity of Human Hybrids or Crosses. By the same.—Already reported in THE READER—vol. iv., p. 19.

On the Supposed Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages of Society. By the same.—Reported in THE READER—vol. iii., p. 687.

On the Early Migration of Man. By the same.—Reported in THE READER—vol. iii., p. 560.

On a Recent Earthquake at St. Helena. By Sir C. Elliot.—This was the fourth recorded, and it occurred on the 15th of July last.

Journal of Exploration on the West Coast of the Middle Island, New Zealand. By Mr. A. Walker.

Section F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

On the Causes which Produce the Present High Rate of Discount. By Professor Fawcett.—The author considered, first, whether the high rate which at present exists was likely to remain permanent, and, secondly, whether the high rate was an evil in itself, and whether it wanted any special kind of remedy to remove it. Some City men were expressing their abhorrence of the Bank Charter Act—that to this Act was to be attributed the present state of things—that money was getting too dear, and that there was no knowing what would be the result if the Act were not repealed. He contended that the Bank Charter Act had nothing to do with causing this high rate of discount, and that Her Majesty's Government would be guilty of great vacillation and weakness if they listened to the cry which had been got up against the Bank Act by interested speculators, and repeal a statute that ought to be adhered to with the utmost firmness. So long as they had prudent men governors of the Bank of England, as at present, they would have nothing to fear; because, whether compelled to do so or not, they would always keep in the coffers of the Bank sufficient bullion with which to meet the demands that might be made upon them. The Act ought not to be suspended. It should either be repealed once and for all or rigidly adhered to, even if the rate of discount advanced far beyond its present amount. A high rate of interest could not fairly be attributed to a high rate of discount. Just as

with all other commodities, the price of money varied with the supply and demand; and there could be no doubt that the present high rate was produced by an activity of speculation which had caused a great demand for capital, and by the heavy exports of specie to the East. There was no cause for alarm if the demand for borrowing still continued. The remedy could only be the rise of price to such a point as would check those who wished to borrow, and gradually, as the rate rose, money would be attracted from foreign countries to England, and in time we should obtain all that we required. There was every reason to expect that a much higher rate of interest was likely to prevail for some years to come than had prevailed for years past; because the export of capital was likely to increase rather than decrease, owing to the establishment of so many banks of late in all parts of the world.

Mr. Purdy observed that, in England, which was the birthplace of political economy—the country where some of the abstract deductions of the science had been, after years of discussion, practically applied with the greatest success—there was no society in which questions such as Professor Fawcett usually brought before the Section could be specially considered. The President had mentioned the “Political Economy Club;” but that may be described as a private society. It is limited to thirty members, or thereabouts. It assembles several times during the season to dine, when discussions upon selected topics take place. That is a rather expensive means of cultivating the science, and, however agreeable, can hardly be cited as supplying a popular want. In certain directions there is much to show that the teachings of political economy make but slow progress; and we require a society where the young men of to-day—the merchants, manufacturers, and colonists of the future—may become, by its aid, familiar with economic truths. Referring to the want of bullion, he remarked that, in the two years 1861–2, we had sent out to the East twenty-five millions of sterling value. Bullion exported to the United States in the course of trade soon returned to this country; the case was different with regard to India, whence very little came back to us. In sixty-three years (1801 to 1863) there was a final balance of £234,000,000 out of the total exports to India that had been absorbed and, as it were, lost to the commerce of other parts of the world. Professor Fawcett predicted the continuance for many years of a high rate of interest. In reply to that observation he would say, “Don’t prophesy.” The learned Professor should remember the predictions of 1849 and 1850, when the Bank rate of discount was at 2½ per cent. for a year or more, and when discount prophets of that day told us that 2 per cent. would, for the future, be the permanent rate.

Mr. Flower (Mayor of Stratford) hoped that Government would not suspend the operation of the Bank Charter Act, whatever pressure might be brought to bear upon them. He considered gold the “counters,” as it had been very well described, and the old £1-notes, with no gold in the Bank coffers to meet them, as the counterfeits. However much they might be inconvenienced by temporary pressure, there was no robbery so great as a large issue of notes when they could not be redeemed. The effect of the high rate of money was to make men think before they entered upon speculations.

Mr. Gassiot followed in support of retaining the Bank Charter Act. Speculations of a most ruinous character were now going on, and those who choose to join in them must incur the risk. No prudent man would connect himself with them.

Professor Fawcett in reply stated that our commercial policy had been changed by the introduction of free trade. Great as was the blessing of cheap corn, the least important result of free trade had been to open up the trade of the world to our enterprise and energy; and the result had been the gradual investment of English capital, which was yearly extending; and it was upon that fact that he hazarded the prediction of the probability of the high rate of discount being likely to prevail for some years to come. He did not think the high rate of interest paralysed trade. His object in bringing the subject before the Section was to show that the high rate of discount need excite no alarm—that it ought not to be remedied by the repeal of the Bank Charter Act. The only effectual check to panic was raising the rate so high in this country as to attract the gold from other countries; and he believed the present rate was sufficient to do that. Raising the rate of interest would do no harm to

those who conduct business on healthy conditions; but, on the contrary, it would have the satisfactory result of putting a stop to the speculative schemes which seem to promise so much disaster to the country.

On the Rates of Mortality and Marriage amongst Europeans in India. By Mr. Brown, F.R.S.—After some introductory remarks, supported by very suggestive and encouraging, because low, ratios of mortality among Europeans in India, Mr. Brown stated that, in reference to the mortality amongst civilians in India, the general conclusions at which we arrive are:—1. That a considerable diminution has taken place of late years in the mortality at the middle ages—twenty to thirty-five—and at all ages if we compare it with the earlier observations of the present century; 2. That a very marked distinction may be observed in favour of married life; 3. That, as compared with Farr’s English healthy life-table, the difference varies from 5 to 1 per cent. between the ages twenty and fifty-five, after which it fluctuates, but is generally rather higher than the English rate. Other statistics are also given with regard to marriage. This subject may be fully illustrated by some facts which have been collected recently in a paper read before the Statistical Society, and published in the *Statistical Journal*, by Mr. P. M. Tait. The Eurasians, as the name indicates, are a mixed race, the descendants of European (originally, to a great extent, Portuguese) and Asiatic parents. Latterly the British is the predominant European element; but the name appears applied indiscriminately to the children of other colonists—Jews, Syrians, Christian Arabs, Armenians, Persians, Danes at Serampore, Chinese, and Americans. They are looked upon with some prejudice by the natives, being described as having the vices of the natives and Europeans without the probity of the latter. But they are much employed in the superior government offices; and some Indian officers who have employed them bear witness to their quickness at computation, intelligence, probity, and unquestionable loyalty. They form a large proportion of the members of the Unconquered Service Pension Fund. Out of 945 who entered in twenty-four years, ending 20th April, 1857, there were 693 of this class, or 73 per cent., 246 Europeans, or 26 per cent., and the remaining 8, or 1 per cent., were not described. Hitherto the mortality of Eurasians has been thought to be greater than that of Europeans, and some assurance companies decline them at European rates of premium; but, at ages under 40, it seems that about 13·5 Eurasians die per 1000, and 17·6 civilians. It is probable, however, that, with the recent improvement in European life in India, the difference would be found scarcely perceptible. In the recent and very elaborate “Report of the Commissioners appointed to Inquire into the Sanitary State of the Army in India,” in which Dr. Farr took so conspicuous a part, the fullest evidence was taken upon every subject that affects the health or mortality of the Indian army, the causes of the excess of the death-rate amongst Europeans as compared with natives, and the remedies suggested for its almost entire disappearance.

On the “Truck System” in some Parts of the West of England. By Mr. Spender.—Under this system workmen are paid part in money and part in supplies, the latter furnished at the master’s price.

In the discussion on the paper it was stated that the farmers of Somersetshire and Devonshire were becoming so alive to the injurious effect of the truck system that they were gradually throwing it off. Lord Portman, it was remarked, was one of those who still entertained the fallacious idea that labourers would not work without their cider; but the result was that, when the men were offered the option of being paid all in money, or part in money and part in cider, they preferred the money.

On the Land-Transfer of Australia as applicable to Ireland. By Colonel Torrens.—The author, after some preliminary remarks, proceeded as follows:—“We will now consider the different methods prescribed for conducting the future transfers and other dealings with land, through the instrumentality of ‘Registration of Title;’ without again accumulating the complexities and doubts of retrospective title from which they have been cleared by the procedure just described under the Australian method, which is that adopted in the Bill of the Irish Association, the Record Book is the pivot upon which the whole mechanism turns. It is compiled by binding together the duplicates of all conveyances and declarations of titles issued by the Estates Court representing the freehold, each of which consti-

tutes a distinct folium, consisting of two or more pages set apart for recording together the memorials of all future dealings, whether with the freehold or any lesser estate or interest in the land represented by the conveyance or declaration of title until a change of ownership of the freehold is registered. When this occurs the existing declaration of title or conveyance is cancelled, the existing folium of the record closed, a fresh declaration of title issued to the new proprietor, and a new folium opened in the Record Book, upon which are carried forward the memorials of all lesser estates and charges affecting the land, and continuing current at the time of recording the ownership of the freehold. Printed forms of contract, with full instructions for the guidance of parties dealing, are to be supplied at the land-titles office and law-stationers’ shops. These instruments must be filled in duplicate. All covenants essential to the existence, use, and enjoyment of estates and interests which are the subject of the contract are declared to be implied in these instruments; and, when recorded, they are endorsed with the folium of the record constituted by the declaration of title of the land, where the memorials of them will be found entered in the order in which they were recorded. They are then numbered in consecutive series; one original of each is handed to the party whose title is evinced thereby, the other is filed in the land-titles office. Under this method accumulation of instruments with voluminous indexes, the fatal objection to other systems, is avoided. The retrospective character of title is effectually got rid of as each separate estate of interest in each parcel of land is represented, so long as it exists, by one instrument only; and, as each instrument necessarily discloses the nature of the property held by the proprietor, with all that a party dealing can require to know, search is unnecessary, except to ascertain the non-existence of caveats—and even that is accomplished without reference to any index, as each instrument indicates the folium where the history of the title is recorded. Transfers, leases, mortgages, and other charges, as provisions for families, as also entails and settlements, are conducted with security, facility, and economy, without curtailment of the freedom which landed proprietors enjoy in the disposition of their estates under the present system. The only difference is that we pursue a direct straightforward procedure to the accomplishment of what is required instead of a circuitous, intricate, and artificial procedure.”

After the paper some remarks were made by Sir C. Cooper, late Chief Justice of South Australia, and Mr. T. W. Saunders, Recorder of Bath.

On the Progress of Postal Banks (Post-Office Savings-Banks). By Mr. W. Chetwynd.—Between September 1861 and Midsummer 1864 3000 of these banks had been established in the United Kingdom; and the amount standing in the names of the depositors up to that time, with accumulations of interest, amounted to upwards of four millions.

Section G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

On the Torpedoes used by the Confederate States in the Destruction of some of the Federal Ships of War, and the Mode of attaching them to the Rams. By Captain Doty, Confederate States Navy; communicated by Admiral Sir E. Belcher.—The torpedo consists of a shell filled with explosive material, whether gunpowder or gun-cotton, and is carried under the surface of the water at the end of a bar attached to the stern of the ram or other vessel, projecting some ten or twelve feet. The bar has a slight sliding motion, by means of which the end of the bar within the vessel, as soon as the torpedo strikes the enemy’s ship, acts on a simple mechanical arrangement, bringing the wires connected with the torpedo into circuit with a galvanic battery, causing the explosion of the shell. Some small wooden steamers, with such an engine of war attached, attacked the Federal frigates *New Ironsides* and *Minnesota*, and so much damaged them by the explosion as to render them unfit for further effective service till docked for repairs. It was also employed in like manner against the new sloop-of-war *Housatonic*, attached to the Federal blockading squadron off Charleston, which ship filled and went down in eight minutes after the explosion of the torpedo under her counter. It is unhesitatingly asserted by competent judges that a vessel properly constructed for the use and application of the torpedo battery, and possessing superiority of speed, would prove a formidable antagonist against a number of frigates armed with the heaviest metal; for it would, by advancing end on, present the least surface to their fire, and

THE READER.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

always under the most acute angles. An especial advantage which it possesses is that it may be worked at all times—for instance, in a rough sea, when ordinary guns could not be used—while it may be employed with certain success, under cover of darkness, against an enemy's fleet, destroying, disabling, or driving them away from the coast altogether. Great economy, simplicity, and safety are, further, among the valuable and important qualities claimed for the submarine battery. Neither the battery itself nor the men working it are in the least exposed, the apparatus being situated much below the line of flotation. Admiral Belcher proceeded to point out the superiority of such an engine of warfare over rams. A ram with a velocity of 10 knots overhauls and touches the stern of the vessel she chases going at the rate of 9½ knots; a half-knot velocity would not injure her opponent, although it might impair her steering, and bring her broadside to operate on her, in all probability at such close quarters, to her detriment. But a ram fitted with the means of projecting a simple shell under the counter, or into contact with the screw, would inevitably destroy, or at least so derange rudder and screw that her great work of executing the ram manoeuvre at right angles to her antagonist would no longer be matter of doubt, and surrender would, under such difficulty, doubtless result. The French and other foreign governments have approved of the plans of Captain Doty. Our own government ordered the examination of them by a scientific committee, and it has expressed approbation in an official communication.

Mr. W. Fairbairn stated that the experiments of the Iron Plate Committee were now brought to a close. The conclusion he had arrived at from these experiments was that no ship can be made to carry plates sufficient to withstand our guns; and it would probably be better to have no plating at all.

On Submarine Telegraphy. By Captain Selwyn.—The paper commences by pointing out possible or probable causes of the failure and loss which have hitherto been lamentably prominent features in these great enterprises. The author considers that there is not the slightest reason to doubt that gutta-percha, properly laid at the bottom of the sea, in whatever depth, is a perfect and reliable insulator of electricity, reasoning from the fact that many of the shallow-water cables have been down from eight to twelve years. The prior failures are ascribed to faulty mechanical construction of the cable and faulty mechanical arrangements for its deposition on the bed of the ocean. The life of the cable—that which must not be injured in any case—is the copper wire that conveys the electricity. A stretching of this, even to the extent of one in a hundred (which, be it recollected, means, perhaps, one mile in a hundred), cannot for an instant be admitted. Yet this wire is placed in the centre of a comparatively soft and absolutely weak core, and surrounded with spirals of iron or steel by way of giving strength. The axiom of mechanics which is here transgressed is this:—In any structure composed of spirals in combination with straight lines, any strain must first be borne by the straight lines. It was stated that the best insulator is the compound of Mr. John Macintosh—one-half cheaper than either gutta-percha or india-rubber, and much superior to either gum, both in goodness of insulation and lowness of inductive capacity. With regard to the route which it is advisable to pursue: recent discoveries of shoal water—80 furlongs half way, lat. 43° 30' N., long. 38° 50' W.—in the direct great circle tract between this country and the island of Bermuda make it certain that means may be found of dividing any future cable into comparatively short sections. Captain Selwyn is of opinion that a species of vulcanized rubber coating will be found the best and cheapest protecting material. Captain Selwyn's plan for paying out the cable consists in the employment of one or more cylindrical drums, built of sheet-iron or wood, as strongly put together as these materials now are in ships, with no more liability to leakage, but with the remarkable difference that here you have a ship or floating structure which is hermetically sealed against the influx of water from any other cause. On these drums or floating cylinders the whole cable to be laid is coiled; and, owing to the great capacity or cubical contents of any cylindrical body, as much cable can be well and safely carried in this way for £5000 as would cost, if in a ship, £30,000, or six times as much, without the safety. The cable which is now to be carried by the *Great Eastern* could be well carried on two cylinders costing less than £8000 each.

On Suggested Improvements in Folding-doors. By Mr. G. Fawcett.—Many serious accidents

happen to children by their hands and feet getting into the openings at the backs of doors. Other persons sometimes are hurt by the shutting of the doors of railway-carriages. It is now proposed to remove the possibility of this kind of accident by a different plan of hanging the doors, the back of the door being made semicircular and to revolve in a groove of the same curvature, presenting no opening in whatever position the door may be.

On a Machine for Proving Girders. By Mr. J. L. Stothert.—The number of fire-proof buildings, bridges, and structures of various kinds involving the use of iron beams has rendered it a matter of importance to provide an easy mode by which to apply to them for testing purposes either a dead weight or its equivalent in pressure. An arrangement was described by which girders may be proved by any load from three to forty tons, and the deflection and set measured to the one-hundredth part of an inch with absolute safety to the observer, great accuracy in the weight applied, and at the cost of less than 1s. 6d. per ton of girder proved. The machine was inspected in operation by the Committee of the Section; and Mr. Fairbairn and other members of the Committee expressed their approval of it, and considered it to have advantages not possessed by any other.

On the Power to overcome the Vis Inertia of Railway-trains, with Description of a Machine to propel Trains between Stations without Locomotives. By Mr. Peter W. Barlow.—It was reported to the inventor, who was engineer of the South-Western Railway for many years, that, when the North Kent Railway was opened to the public, a great consumption of coke arose. He examined into the cause, and found, by a series of experiments made on locomotives, and on the atmospheric railway, that the loss arose from the power required to overcome the vis inertia of the train. The locomotives of the present day must and do possess sufficient tractive power to put a train of eighty tons into a velocity of eighteen or twenty miles per hour before the last carriage has left the platform. It occurred to the inventor to try the use of hydraulic power to propel trains where the distance between the stations is short. He estimated that one thirty-horse-power stationary engine would propel trains every five minutes a distance of one mile at a cost of £1 per day. He explained that the economy of this arrangement arose partly from using stationary power instead of locomotives, and partly for more rapidly overcoming the inertia of the train, which he explained by models he laid before the Section. The inventor's estimate of the distance the train would run with a velocity of thirty-four miles was proved from experiments made on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

An interesting discussion followed the reading of this paper, in which Sir W. Armstrong, Capt. Selwyn, Mr. Fairbairn, Mr. Vignoles, and the President took part.

On Initial Steam Pressure. By Mr. R. A. Peacock.—A paper giving a new formula for calculating the initial pressure of steam.

SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE.

GEOMETRICAL INVERSION.

14, Waverley Place, St. John's Wood, Oct. 10th.

IN your report of the communication recently made by me to the British Association occurs the following passage:—

"A *propos* of remarks which had been made during the discussion on Professor Cayley's own paper, in which Professor Price and Mr. Russell took part, as to the difficulty experienced in reading many of the most valuable productions of Steiner and Chasles in consequence of their so often suppressing the proofs of, and all allusions to, the methods which conduct them to their results, Professor Cayley referred to a remarkable theorem of the former, to the mode of arriving at which he has left now no clue, and which had often excited his own wonder, and stated that it became intuitively evident by aid of the principles laid down in Mr. Hirst's communication."

The wonder of the distinguished President of Section A, as every one knows, is not easily excited in geometrical matters. To avoid raising too high expectations, therefore, it may be well to state that Professor Cayley simply remarked that the theorem I had given, as an illustration of the utility of the method of inversion, and the truth of which became intuitively evident from the principles of that method, was precisely one of those referred to by Professor Price, having originally been enunciated, without demonstration, by Steiner.

T. A. HIRST.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Entomological Society, Oct. 3. F. P. Pascoe, Esq., President, in the chair.—THE Secretary announced the arrival of and exhibited a miscellaneous collection of insects from India, presented to the Society by Lieut. R. C. Beavan, of the Bengal Revenue Survey. Mr. Janson exhibited an extensive series of insects of all orders collected by Mr. T. Pullinger, R.N., chiefly in the vicinity of Rio Janeiro. Mr. David Sharp sent for exhibition three species of Coleoptera—*Tachinus proximus* (Kraatz), and *Lesteva monticola* (v. Kiesenw.), both new to Britain, and an *Autalia*, new to science, which he proposed to describe as *A. puncticollis*. The President exhibited *Atractocerus kreusleri*, a new species of that remarkable coleopterous genus, from South Australia; and *Cyphagogus Odewahnii*, a curious little Brentid from the same locality. Major Parry sent for exhibition a box of beetles captured at Gibraltar by his son, Lieutenant Parry, R.A.

Mr. Baly read a paper entitled "Further Descriptions of New Genera and Species of Phytophaga."—A new part of the Society's Transactions (Third Series, vol. iii., part 1), containing the first portion of Mr. Pascoe's *Longicornia Malayana*, was on the table.

ART.

FORGOTTEN PICTURES.

WE often wonder what becomes of all the pictures painted every year in London—not of those works which are sold to, and stowed away by, *bond fide* purchasers, nor of those more popular works which become the property of dealers and dealing-collectors—for these are continually being passed from hand to hand, bartered, exchanged, sold by auction, copied by means of engraving, until at length their intrinsic merit becomes the real test of their value, and they either find an honourable resting-place in some permanent collection or disappear among their less notorious contemporaries. Neither do we speak of portraits, of which we know the fate tolerably well. These are usually commissioned and paid for, and are destined to be hung on the walls of a dining-room, dumb and polite witnesses of many good dinners, and subjects of inexpressible annoyance to the painter whenever he happens to dine with the originals, who think it their duty to improve the occasion among the guests on his behalf, and to subject him to a running commentary on the accuracy of the resemblances. If of any value as works of art, the pictures will retain their places and grow into ancestral portraits; if not, they will be displaced by likenesses of the grandson and his wife, and be consigned to the walls of some spare bedroom, or be turned with their faces to the wall of a deserted attic, where they may rest undisturbed till some day of general clearance comes, when they will again be seen, perhaps, for a short time at a broker's shop, with a white chalk-mark indicating their value—generally from eighteen-pence to a sovereign.

The colossal effigies in robes in such gloomy institutions as the Freemasons' Tavern are preserved probably to damp the mirth which might otherwise become too exuberant at charitable dinners—few being capable of a smile after having once caught sight of one of the Dukes of York or Sussex glaring across the entertainment. Portraits are preserved also in town-halls, and are occasionally seen by strangers who have been deluded into their vast uncomfortable rooms, with what idea it is hard to say, as it can hardly be supposed they entertain a strong desire to contemplate the features of a defunct mayor or the classic uniform of a deputy-lieutenant.

It is certainly not of portraits we think when we wonder what becomes of the multitude of pictures which are produced. When we have allowed a wide margin for those works which are returned to their authors after having made the round of the provincial exhibitions, we shall still find that there are many which cannot well be put out of sight, and many more which have just that amount of merit that passes muster among moderately-informed people. Here and there, also, really good works, the subjects of which have not met the taste of purchasers, are, as it were, put away amongst the mass of common-place productions. There is a tavern in Regent Street in which may be seen the only collection of the works of a young painter of genius who flourished some thirty years since—Theodore von Holst, a painter of the old Newman Street type, picturesque, dirty, generous, and usually penni-

THE READER.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

less, but truly devoted to his art, and living in it as in another world. Harlowe, another young painter of the same period, was represented for some years after his death by a picture of the Kemble family exposed in the back shop of a furrier's at the corner of Argyle Place. Canterbury Hall, and other places of entertainment, have absorbed a certain number of by no means indifferent pictures. The long gallery at the Crystal Palace has proved a good resting-place for many more: certain pictures of unmanageable size, though of considerable merit—as, for instance, Anthony's large tree picture—have now become familiar to all visitors; other works that have been started as shilling exhibitions—as, for instance, Armitage's (not E. Armitage) "Last Judgment"—have merged their pretensions and smothered their failure by taking up a humble position among two thousand equally unfortunate, if not equally indifferent productions. The Crystal Palace is also the great receptacle of the disappointments of foreign artists in England; and we may readily recognise there many French and German, Norwegian and Italian pictures whose faces remind us that we have paid a shilling to see them before.

But, of all the receptacles of old and once celebrated pictures, the most melancholy is the Oxford Street Pantheon. We can never look at Haydon's "Raising of Lazarus" on the staircase of that building without being overcome with sadness. The energy and vanity and lack of modesty that characterized the man are fully displayed in the poor pedantic figure of Christ, in the absurd swarthy monsters that represent the gravediggers, in the two coarse women, the like of whom are only to be found in the purlieus of a police-court, and in the melodramatic conception of the action of all the persons represented; of all but one—the figure of Lazarus—and in the idea and painting of which we discover the one grain of genius that leavened the painter's mind—designed and painted in one morning from a starving model, the bailiffs in the house waiting to seize their prey till the poor hard-pressed painter should have finished his task. The head of Lazarus, untouched from that day to this, remains to tell us that there was a genuine power in the painter, however much it might be disguised by an overweening vanity and a misplaced confidence. This picture once had a species of triumph in London, when the town flocked to see it; and now the nursemaids in the Pantheon point out the naughty gravediggers, who are performing such antics with crowbars, to the troublesome little boys, whom they (the gravediggers) are quite ready to punish for their disobedience by putting them into the cave with Lazarus; and grown-up critics, who loiter over the staircase, amuse themselves by measuring the bodies of the visitors by the Magdalen's enormous foot in front of which they pass on the first landing. Other pictures by Haydon in this gallery, of a much later and more unhealthy part of his career, are distributed about the walls—that absurd picture of Quintus Curtius leaping into the gulf, for all the world like Ducrow, minus his grace, used to hang here. Nero seated under a portico performing on a lyre while Rome is burning still hangs here. There is also a picture of Alexander engaged in mortal combat with a lion, wherein he is represented by a ruddy-looking navvy seated on a horse about the size of a pig, and more carnivorous apparently than the beast his master is attacking—a picture altogether so outrageous that, were it not for the pitifulness of the painter's history about the period at which he painted it, we should be constrained to give way to the risible inclination it excites. But these pictures are, perhaps, now little looked at. A photographic display close by seems to be more interesting to the people who lounge in from the Bazaar. Poor Haydon, there is a sort of ghastly comedy about the juxtaposition of his great historic art in the same gallery with a litter of photographic portraits. Other great, or at least big pictures have found a resting-place in the Pantheon: huge compositions by the brothers Foggo, one of which is a horrible subject—"The Citizens of Parga burning their Dead." This occupies one wall; and there is no escape from it but by turning one's back on it, to be confronted by an equally horrible Wat Tyler murdering a tax-gatherer. Fleeing from this room, we find some old friends from among the first cartoons exhibited at Westminster Hall, being too large for the studios of their authors, and, we presume, too valuable to be cut up; and, in the midst of this exhibition, so gloomy, we find another, lately formed, behind the "Alexander" by Mr. Nathan Hughes, the admission to which has been fixed at sixpence. We do not know whether it has been

formed in emulation of the supplementary room at Madame Tussaud's; but its principal attraction is a picture of the "Burning of the 2000 in the Cathedral at Chili," and it is, moreover, surrounded by life-sized portraits of some of the principal sufferers. We confess that the supplementary exhibition shut us up, and the faces of our old friends the Haydons and the Foggis looked more cheerful as we came out. What will become of all these pictures if ever the galleries of the Pantheon should be required for other purposes? Will they turn up again? Who shall say?

ART NOTES.

MR. CAVE THOMAS the painter is engaged on a picture for the apse of Christ Church, Marylebone, representing the announcement of the Nativity to the Shepherds. The studies of the heads which are to be painted are careful life-sized water-colour drawings of great beauty and finish. The upper portion of the picture, which represents the choir of angels, is well advanced, and the work promises to be altogether a good example of church decoration, a subject to which the painter has long given his attention.

THE colossal bronze statue of Young Hercules, recently discovered at Rome, has been completely exhumed. The workmanship is evidently of the best period, and not, as has been surmised by Signor Pincellotti, of the end of the third century. Signor Pincellotti would have us look upon the statue as that of the emperor Maximian—Maximianus Hercules—but the entire absence of the coarse Dacian features of that emperor does not seem to warrant the conjecture.

THE "Society of Friends of Art" at Moscow have instituted two prizes of 300 and 100 roubles for the two best oil-paintings representing scenes from the life of the Russian people. Besides Russians, only such foreign artists are admitted to the competition as have studied art in Russia.

THE committee for the erection of a statue to Columbus, at Madrid, have finished their preliminary labours, and the work is to be proceeded with without delay.

HOFFMANN, the celebrated Vienna painter, has completed a grand picture for Baron Sina, "Ancient Athens, with the Gardens of Venus."

MADRID is to have a grand national museum; and a sum of no less than forty millions of reals has been granted for the purpose.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL NOTES.

MELLON'S Concerts were brought to a conclusion this day week. The last evening's concert was for the benefit of the talented conductor. The occasion was marked by the unusual extension of the programme, by the co-operation of Miss Louisa Pyne, and by the introduction of several novelties. Of these the most interesting was the overture to "Lalla Rookh," the latest of Félicien David's operas. The work is characterized throughout by the dreamy poetical feeling which formed the chief charm of "Le Désert," the cantata which still remains the favourite composition of a musician whose talent will always be appreciated by cultivated listeners, but who will never achieve general popularity. Nevertheless, the two hours passed in the hot atmosphere of the fascinating theatre in the Rue Favart will scarcely be regretted by those who were present at the early representations of "Lalla Rookh." Another novelty—for promenade concerts at least—was Gounod's "meditation" on a prelude of Sebastian Bach—a strange fantasy in which the germs of the famous love-scene in "Faust" may be said to

"Lie hidden, as the music of the moon
Sleeps in the plain eggs of the nightingale."

With Mr. Hill for the violinist, with Mr. J. Thomas to play the harp, and with Mr. Pitman, one of the best practised of our organists, at the "king of instruments," the "meditation" could not fail to be well expressed; but, to say the truth, it produced no marked impression on the promenaders. Signor Bottesini, whose wondrous performances have been the most legitimate attraction of the concerts, took the opportunity, in a duet concertante from his own pen for clarinet and contra-basso, in which he was joined by a worthy coadjutor, Mr. Lazarus, of proving that he has original ideas as well as marvellous executive facility. In striking contrast with Signor Bottesini, the performer on the so-called "Turkophone" should claim some mention. He selected for this evening's display "La dernière Pensée," and we cannot but hope that this "thought"

of Mr. Mellon's will really be the "last" of its kind. The clever conductor, however, has been sufficiently punished for his blunder, if we may venture so to consider it, of engaging Ali-Ben-Soualle by the mocking rivalry of Ali-Ben-Jen-Kins at Jullien's concerts. Mr. Mellon has afforded much harmless amusement to his best patrons during the last few weeks, and he has also done some service to art.

THE revival of the "Castle of Andalusia" also came to a conclusion on the same evening. The opera, or rather the lyric melodrama, has scarcely perhaps had a fair chance, seeing that much of the music written for it was omitted and that several modern ballads, quite out of character with the rest, were interpolated. It may be urged, however, with some force that the piece has always been played as a *pasticcio*, and with still greater force that it does not signify how it has been played. It is, in fact, a helplessly imbecile concoction, and it is evident that the time for such "operas" has long since gone by. As an entertainment "The Castle of Andalusia" has completely failed; but its revival has had some interest for playgoers as an index of the progress of taste.

THE English Opera Company (limited) are to commence their first campaign this evening with a representation of "Masaniello;" and "Martha" is announced for Tuesday next. It is strange enough that a company expressly instituted for the encouragement of national opera should commence proceedings with two foreign works, both of which are already well-known here. This apparent unfitness of things seems to have been felt by the management, for they have put forth an apologetic explanation that the limited time at their disposal has prevented them from opening with a new opera. We have heard that, in fact, the stage, having been boarded over for Mellon's concerts, could not be made available for the purposes of rehearsal until Thursday last. We are not sorry that the directors intend to include foreign as well as English works in their *répertoire*. We need not be ashamed to confess that our few native composers are at present unable constantly to provide a large theatre with really attractive operas, seeing that, at the great national establishments of France and Germany, the works of foreigners are represented quite as frequently as those of native musicians. In England the cultivation of music has been, practically, much more recent; and there is, therefore, still better excuse for the practice. Report speaks highly of the physical qualifications of Mr. Charles Adams, who is to assume the fisherman-hero of the opening opera, and of whom, in spite of his recent *fiasco* in Berlin, great things are expected. "Helyellyn," a new opera by Mr. Macfarren, is already in rehearsal; and it is said that an English version of M. Gounod's "Médecin malgré lui" is in contemplation.

THE pleasant winter-concerts at the Crystal Palace have recommenced; and they bid fair to be as interesting as heretofore. Last week's programme included Ambrose Thomas's overture to his strange "Songe d'une Nuit d'Été;" and, at to-day's, the masterly *intermezzo* from Mr. Henry Smart's "Bride of Dunkerron," the cantata produced a few weeks ago at the Birmingham Festival, is to be given for the first time in London. Beethoven's Choral *fantasia* is also promised for the concert of to-day.

THE Emperor of the French and Prince Humbert were present at the first performance of "Roland à Roncevaux," the new opera, both words and music to which are by M. Mermet. At the close of the third act the Emperor sent for the composer and warmly congratulated him upon his success. The copyright of the music sold for eight hundred pounds, part of the payment being conditional on the success of the opera.

THE performances at the Opera in Paris lately have consisted of "Les Huguenots," "Les Vêpres Siciliennes," and "Lucie de Lammermoor." The Théâtre Lyrique has played "Faust," "Don Pasquale," and "Rigoletto;" and the Opéra Comique has produced, among others, "Lara," "Le Caid," and "Le Domino Noir."

At the German Opera-house in New York, Herr Formes has played *Bertram* in "Robert le Diable" and *Plunkett* in "Martha." He will shortly appear in his great rôle of *Leporello* in "Don Giovanni." In this opera he will be associated with a new *prima donna* of the name of Madame Dzinba, who has been secured from Darmstadt. The Italian Opera in New York has also engaged two singers, of whose performances reports speak highly—Signore Carozzi Zucchi and Emilia Brambrilla. The receipts at both houses are large beyond precedent.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

HALÉVY's opera "La Juive," great as is the favour with which it has been received abroad, has never been popular in England or in America. Although, when first brought out in this country, it was supported by Viardot Garcia, Tamberlik, and other artists of high celebrity, and although a large sum was spent in placing it upon the stage, the result was a failure; and a similar fate attended its production at New York. We see, however, that a fresh attempt has been made, and this time successfully, to introduce it to the American public.

At the great concert given at Amsterdam to the members of the Social Science Congress, a youth of twelve years of age executed, in remarkable style, upon the violin several of the favourite *morceaux* of Vieuxtemps and Paganini. The name of the young artist is De Graan.

MISS PAULINE LUCCA has been allowed an extra leave of absence by the Berlin "Intendanz," for the purpose of making a pilgrimage to Marienzell.

SCHILLER's "Robbers" is preparing as an opera by Madame Torbes des Sablons, the French composer of the successful "Batavians." Verdi once tried his hand at the "Robbers," but gave it up finally; and it remains to be seen whether this lady will be more successful.

At the Théâtre Italien the tenor Sarti, of whom report spoke highly, was far from achieving the success expected of him. In "Rigoletto" his performance was hissed, and he almost involved the favourite soprano, Madame Lagrange, in his defeat.

THE first performance of "Der Freischütz" at the German Opera, Brussels, was not very successful. The orchestra was not in perfect training; the choruses were weak and ineffective; and the singers, with the exception of Mdle. Lichtmay, were totally unable to give adequate expression to the music of Weber.

THE German Opera Company at Brussels announce as in rehearsal the "Tannhauser" of Wagner and "Le Czar et le Charpentier" of Lortzing.

It is stated that Mdle. Linas Martonelle, the distinguished Spanish soprano (who, together with her sister Emma, appeared at several concerts of the nobility in town last season), is likely to be amongst the *debutantes* at the Italian Opera in Paris next season.

THE King of Spain has conferred the decoration of the Cross of Charles III. upon M. Jules Cohen, the composer of the music to "Psyche," a ballet which, it will be remembered, was produced at the *fetes* given in honour of his Majesty's visit to France.

"La Veuve des Highlands," a new opera founded upon one of Scott's novels, is about to be produced at the Théâtre Lyrique. The words are by MM. Edouard Plouvier and Adolphe Favre, and the music by M. Devin-Duvivier.

THE Opéra Comique has engaged its two principal tenors, Montaubry and Achard, for five years in advance. Madame Cabel is about to return to this theatre, associated with so many of her previous triumphs, and will reappear in "L'Etoile du Nord."

M. ODEZEUNE has made his *début* at the Opera at Brussels as *Falstaff*, in the "Songe d'une Nuit d'Été." His voice is feeble, and his success was scarcely assured. He afterwards played *Saint Bris*, in the "Huguenots," with even less satisfactory results. Mdle. Blarini has also failed at the same house in the rôle of *Jeannette* in "Les Noces de Jeannette."

THE sisters Tregazzi from Palermo, La Bausani from Milan, and La Diani from Florence are among the forthcoming stars of the ballet at the Italian Opera in Paris. Signora Mazzeri and Capon were also engaged, but have preferred paying forfeit to fulfilling their engagements.

MDLE. HENRIETTE VAN MULDER, a young artist who had already achieved considerable reputation in Belgium, and who had carried off the first prizes for singing at the Conservatoire, Brussels, has died during the present week.

THE DRAMA.

OLD ACTORS AND NEW PLAYS.

AT Drury Lane the legitimate Shakespearian drama keeps on steadily, bringing full houses to hear and see the national plays. We are glad of this, as a sign of a healthy taste in the great body of the public, who are evidently sound at their theatrial heart, although they have dallied somewhat with less pure muses of the stage. Animal spirits must have their fling, and fun and frolic may be indulged in; but our ancestors were contented to

set aside seasons when extravaganzas might have their run. Those inordinately fond of this description of entertainment have endeavoured to make it supplant the higher efforts of the drama; and, having, to a certain extent, the ear of the public, began to abuse it. It appears at last as if the public had returned to more sober predilections; and the magnificent audience at Drury Lane on the performance of "Othello" was a sufficient answer to those who think everything but the last burlesque obsolete rubbish. Nor is the vitality of the great Shakespearian drama proved only by the deep attention and spontaneous sympathy of the audience, but the acting showed that the art of illustrating the master-pieces of the English stage is not lost. Seldom have we seen "Othello" more evenly and effectively performed. By long, diligent, and tasteful study Mr. Phelps has wrought out a complete portrayal of the half-barbaric but entirely noble Moor. For half-a-century the stage has resounded and re-echoed with the vehement bursts of the elder Kean and the spasmodic utterances of Macready; and Mr. Phelps was not without occasionally falling into this theatrical tradition. Gradually, however, he has released himself from all such superstitions, his careful study of many comic parts having helped to lighten his style and render it more real. The benefit of such practice is seen in his tragical elocution, and especially in the rendering of *Othello*. The utterance throughout is dignified, and is infinitely varied in the expression of the deep love and the complete happiness of the first portion of the drama, and in the passionate, wild, tempestuous misery of the last. Mr. Phelps's delineation is a work of high art—tastefully proportioned, grand in outline, and powerfully truthful in detail. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to some expressions of detail, there can be none as to the general scope of the conception and execution. All the other personations stand far away, and are of a different order. Mr. Creswick's idea of *Iago* is conventional, and his too conscious style mars many excellent stage-qualifications. Mrs. Hermann Vezin was very sweet as *Desdemona*, and looks very lovable; but there is a little true tragic power required in the last scene which she is not equal to. Miss Atkinson looks and walks as well as speaks the character of *Emilia*. The cast might have been improved out of the resources available to the company. Mr. Marston or Mr. Walter Lacy should have played *Cassio*. The latter, as *Roderigo*, disdained the hereditary nonsense of the part, but did not substitute any new interpretation; so that "the silly gentleman of Venice" did not get his usual laughs. The main stream of the interest runs with the passion of *Othello*; and, the other parts being carefully filled, the tragic exposition of the play is accomplished.

At Sadler's Wells a new play has been produced entitled "The Witch-Finder." It is by a gentleman named Buchanan, who has acquired some reputation by a volume of poems entitled "Undertones;" and much interest was excited in literary circles on the production of the play. We cannot say that it has fully answered the expectations formed of it. The dramatic and the lyric power are very different qualities, though the latter is a great aid to the former. The subject of the play is a grand one, being that of the fearful effect of superstition upon minds otherwise good. The author, except in one character, has not endeavoured to grapple with the mighty subject; and his Puritan men and women of Salem, in Massachusetts, seem very like characters out of Walter Scott's novels. Indeed, the entire play suggests rather a historical romance than a tragical drama. The situations require the purest dramatic exposition; but they do not get it. A father who has, through his own perverted belief, condemned a daughter he dotes upon to the death of a witch is a character requiring the highest power to develop successfully. In this instance he goes mad; but his madness is neither tinged by his fanaticism nor marked by any new and powerful delineation. The mad phase of the character was certainly delineated very coarsely; but, in the hands of the finest actor, it would not yield any new aspect of character or of insanity. The only other character of note in the piece is that of a witling, who flits in and out again, after the manner of *Madge Wildfire* and *Meg Merrilies*. Miss Marriott renders the character with simplicity of voice and beauty of attitude; and there is something like poetic charm about the conception, but it is vague and intermittent. The rest of the characters are extremely commonplace; and the attempt at comedy is dreary. Indeed, the entire drama is a mistake. It is wrongly

founded, weakly developed, and crude in every way. It depends on its events and situations, and is, so far, essentially melodramatic; but it has no vigorous hold over its incidents. As a drama depending on the higher qualities of language and character it is equally deficient, although there are gleams of illustrative and narrative power throughout it that bespeak the poet.

At the New Royalty Theatre a new extravaganza has been produced entitled the "Demon Lover." It is by Mr. John Brougham, whose fine animal spirits shine out in all he produces. The object of the piece is to ridicule the spiritualists of the day; and chairs and tables are set dancing to a merry tune, and in a comical mode. The plot by which this is produced is not worth relating.

At the Adelphi Mr. Collins continues his portrayal of Irish characters, "Rory O'More" having been revived expressly for him. At the present time there is an evident interregnum at this theatre; but we are promised a drama with extraordinary and "patented" effects.

At Drury Lane the appearance of Mrs. Theodore Martin (Miss Helen Faucit) as *Imogene* is looked forward to as the novelty of next week. The grand production of "Macbeth" is to follow. It will probably run till Christmastide, when the pantomime will prevail over Shakespeare and everybody else.

At the St. James's Mr. Maddison Morton has produced one of his successful farces, which no one can very greatly approve of, but at which everybody laughs immoderately. It is entitled "Woodcock's Little Game."

THE Weiss's have left the Haymarket, and the old "Castle of Andalusia" is re-consigned to another half-century of oblivion. Mr. Coyne's drama of "Presented at Court" takes its place, Buckstone resuming his farcical character of *Geoffrey Wedderburne*.

THE Théâtre Molière of Brussels has re-opened after a long recess. A young pupil from the Conservatoire made her appearance on the opening night, playing in "Une Femme qui se jette par la Fenêtre."

A NEW actress of the name of Mdle. M. Williams has made a brilliant *début* at Hombourg, appearing in "Les Noces de Jeannette."

OF new German dramas by well-known writers which have recently appeared in print, may be mentioned: "Catiline," by H. Lingg, the celebrated Munich poet; "Kaiser Friedrich II.," by J. G. Fisher; "Caesar Borgia," by O. Girndt; "Shakespeare," by C. Kösting; "Ulrich von Hutten," by C. Berger; "Maizenzauber," by G. zu Putlitz.

THE Italian dramatic company now performing at the Theatre Balbo in Milan has lately been producing a historical piece called "Milan's History," which embraces no less than five centuries, and occupies three full nights in its representation.

At the Théâtre National at Brussels a competition for prizes offered for the best drama in the Flemish dialect was commenced yesterday. The arrangement of the opening solemnities was allotted to the Vlaemsch Kunstverbond, under the direction of M. Vandesande.

THE new play in four acts entitled "Aux Crochets d'un Gendre," by MM. Théodore Barrière and Lambert Thiboust, has been produced at the Théâtre Royal du Parc, Brussels.

THREE of the Parisian theatres are playing melodramas of the most sanguinary description—the Porte Saint-Martin, at which "Les Flibustiers de la Sonore" is being performed; the Gaité, with its new drama "Les Mohicans de Paris;" and the Ambigu, at which "Rocambole" is still the chief attraction.

OF new German dramas deserving mention, Roderich Benedix's "Doppelgängerin;" "Ulrich von Hutten," by Hans Köster; "Brutus und Collatinus," by Albert Lindner, the author of "William Shakespeare," written for the Tercentenary; "Johanna von Flandern," by Ad. Glaser; "Katharina Howard," by R. Pröls; "Dion von Syrakus," by Heinrich Sandbank; "Tartuffe Junior," by H. C. Klein; "Graf Seran," and "Vermischte Nachrichten," by H. Hersch; "Der Sohn der Sonne," by Otto Gottschick.

A NEW comedy, entitled "Défaite avant la Victoire," has been produced at the Odéon theatre. It is by M. D'Anthoine, author of "Les Ouvrières de Qualité," which was brought out last year with much success.

ON the 22nd of September a comedy, translated from the Spanish by King Louis of Bavaria, was produced for the first time at the Théâtre Royal, Munich, under the title of "Un Remède contre les Belles-mères." It is needless to say that the royal production was loudly applauded.

THE READER.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

"What has long been wanted."—*Times*, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE SLANG DICTIONARY; or, the Words, Phrases, and "FAST" Expressions of High and Low Society, an entirely New Work, embodying the small volume issued in 1859, and giving four times as much matter, is ready this day at all Booksellers, 8vo., price 6s. 6d., pp. 325. **JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, Piccadilly, London.**

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW NOVELS.

THE QUEEN OF THE COUNTY. By the Author of "MARGARET AND HER BRIDE'S-MAIDS," &c. 3 Vols.

THE COST OF CAERGWYN. By Mary Howitt. 3 Vols.

"There can be no doubt of the exceeding beauty and interest of this story. It is at once original, fascinating, and instructive to a high degree. The most attractive personage of the tale, Simeon Hughes, is one of those creations that will be remembered of all readers—like the Adam Bede of Miss Evans, or the Jeanie Deans of Sir Walter Scott."—*Star*.
"The book now before us is wider in its scope and more aspiring in its form; but it shows the same principles, the same habits of thought, and the same domestic instincts which formed the main charm of Mrs. Howitt's earlier productions."—*Athenaeum*.

THE MASTER OF MARTON. 3 Vols.

"There is a great deal to admire in 'The Master of Marton.' It is well written, and it has an interesting plot. The characters are admirably drawn. The dialogue throughout is good, sparkling everywhere with geniality and wit. It will take a very high place among the novels of the season."—*Star*.

CUMWORTH HOUSE. By the Author of "CASTLE," &c. 3 Vols.

"The author writes with ease and spirit."—*Athenaeum*.
"The heroine is a very charming creature. There is no creation of modern romance, or even of modern poetry, to compare with her."—*Reader*.

SON AND HEIR. 3 Vols.

"The author may fairly congratulate herself on having achieved a legitimate success."—*Saturday Review*.
"A remarkable and brilliant novel."—*Herald*.

MATTIE: a Stray. By the Author of "NO CHURCH," "OWEN: A WAIF," &c. 3 Vols.

"Mattie is a charming heroine. The story is full of interest at every page."—*Athenaeum*.

GUILTY, OR NOT GUILTY. By the Author of "COUSIN GEOFFREY," &c. 3 Vols.

"Three brilliant volumes, full of adventure. The story never flags, and the reader is constantly amused."—*Sun*.

A GUARDIAN ANGEL. By the Author of "A TRAP TO CATCH A SUNBEAM," 2 Vols.

"The 'Guardian Angel' is a success. The Book is a good one. We very gladly recommend it."—*Saturday Review*.

NOT DEAD YET. By J. C. Jeaffreson. Author of "LIVE IT DOWN," &c. 3 Vols.

NOT PROVEN. 3 Vols.

[Just ready.]

Now ready,

Hymns and Sacred Songs, for

Public and Private Use, in Full Score. One Volume large 8vo., red cloth, lettered, 12s. (Post free for the amount in stamps.) This Work is unique, in that it consists almost entirely of Original Music by the first composers of the day; and that, besides the usual arrangement, it has a distinctive Organ Accompaniment, on the German plan, for large bodies of singers. This will be found a most important feature. List of Contents for a Stamp. The "Melodies" alone for Nine Stamps. Edited by FREDERICK WESTLAKE, Royal Academy of Music.

2. SIGHT-SINGING MADE EASY. The cheapest and fullest Manual extant. A Copy for Seven Stamps.

London: LAMBERT & Co., 17 and 18, Portman Street.

UNIFORM WITH CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED BUNYAN, SHAKESPEARE, ROBINSON CRUSOE, GOLDSMITH, &c.

In Weekly Numbers, price One Penny, and in Monthly Parts, price 5d. and 6d.,

PRINTED ON FINE TONED PAPER.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED GULLIVER'S TRAVELS.

With an INTRODUCTION and ANNOTATIONS, and

A LIFE OF SWIFT, by J. F. WALLER, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

NUMBER I., ready October 26, price 1d. PART I., ready November 29, price 6d.

*** There will be GIVEN AWAY with Number I., and also with Part I., a SEPARATE ENGRAVED FRONTISPIECE, printed on extra thick toned paper.

LONDON: CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN, LA BELLE SAUVAGE YARD, E.C.

Crown 8vo., with Map, 8s. 6d.,

POLISH EXPERIENCES

DURING

THE INSURRECTION OF 1863-4.

By W. H. BULLOCK.

"Few travellers have ever shown themselves more accurate, and simple, and honest, than Mr. Bullock; and, as no one can doubt that he is an enterprising, courageous, and intelligent man, his book may be taken as an excellent illustration of what a traveller really does see when he visits such a scene as that of the Polish Insurrection. . . . Europe has not done with Poland yet, and books about Poland are still worth reading, even when they are not so short and pleasant and unaffected as this volume of 'Experiences.'"—*Saturday Review*.

MACMILLAN & Co., London and Cambridge.

Just published, price 1s.,

POEMS

By L. E. T.

London: VIRTUE BROTHERS & Co., 1, Amen Corner.

NEW WORK BY MISS FRANCES POWER COBBE.

On the 12th October will be published, in One Handsome Volume, post 8vo., 536 pages, cloth, price 12s. 6d.,

ITALICS:

BRIEF NOTES ON POLITICS, PEOPLE, AND PLACES IN ITALY IN 1864.

By FRANCES POWER COBBE.

TRUBNER & Co., 60, Paternoster Row, London.

This day, fcap. 8vo., price 3s. 6d.,

SCRIPTURE AND SCIENCE NOT AT VARIANCE.

With Remarks on the HISTORICAL CHARACTER, PLENARY INSPIRATION, and SURPASSING IMPORTANCE of the EARLIER CHAPTERS OF GENESIS.

By JOHN H. PRATT, M.A.,

Archdeacon of Calcutta.

FIFTH EDITION, with new matter on the Interpretation of Genesis I.—The Uniformity of Nature and Miracles—The Antiquity of Man—Dr. Colenso and the Pentateuch—and other kindred topics.

London: HATCHARD & Co., 187, Piccadilly, W., Bookseller to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

Now ready, Third Edition, price 12s. 6d., Re-written,

HOW TO WORK WITH THE MICROSCOPE.

By DR. LIONEL S. BEALE, F.R.S.

WITH THREE NEW CHAPTERS:—

On Taking Microscopical Photographs; On the Highest Magnifying Powers yet Made; New Methods of Preparing Specimens for Examination with the Highest Powers.

56 Plates, with a Plate of Microscopic Photographs, pp. 300.

London: HARRISON, Pall Mall.

MR. BENTLEY'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR THE EARLY PART OF THE NEW SEASON.

VISCOUNT BURY, M.P.

EUROPE BEYOND THE SEA.

An Account of the Progress of the Teutonic Nations in America. Illustrated by the Social and Political History of the English, French, and Spaniards on both sides of the Atlantic. By the Right Hon. Viscount Bury, M.P. Two Volumes, 8vo.

DEAN HOOK.

Third and Fourth Volumes of

THE LIVES OF THE ARCH-

BISHOPS OF CANTERBURY, bringing the Work down to the period of the Reformation. By WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Dean of Chichester. 8vo.

EARL RUSSELL, K.G.

THE LIFE OF CHARLES JAMES

FOX. By Earl RUSSELL, K.G. Third and concluding Volume. Post 8vo.

PROFESSOR CURTIUS.

THE HISTORY OF GREECE TO

THE CLOSE of the PELOPONNESIAN WAR. By Dr. CURTIUS. Translated by Miss BUNNETT, under the Superintendence of Dr. CURTIUS. Two Volumes, 8vo.

A New Edition of

THE ILLUSTRATED INGOLDSBY

LEGENDS. Illustrated by Cruikshank, Leech, and Tenniel, including, now for the first time, the Prose Legends and the smaller Poems, with new illustrations. 4to., 21s., and morocco extra, 35s.

REV. CHARLES BOUTELL.

HERALDRY: HISTORICAL AND

POPULAR. A New Edition, thoroughly Revised and Corrected, with Additional Matter, and several New Illustrations. By the Rev. CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A. 8vo.

DR. McCausland.

ADAM AND THE ADAMITE; or,

The Harmony of Scripture and Ethnology. By Dr. McCausland, Author of "Sermons in Stones; or, Scripture Confirmed by Geology." Crown 8vo. Illustrations.

REV. CHARLES FORSTER.

ISRAEL IN THE WILDERNESS.

A Popular Account of the Journeys of the Israelitish People, illustrated by the Inscriptions on the Rocks in the Wilderness. By Rev. CHARLES FORSTER, Rector of Stisted. Small 8vo., 6s.

HENRIETTA CARACCILOLO; or,

Convent Life in Naples: a True Narrative. Post 8vo.

JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.

A CENTURY OF ANECDOTE

FROM 1750. Containing Anecdotes of the Courts, of Fashionable, Literary, Social, and Professional Life from 1750 to 1850. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A., Author of "Anecdote Biographies of Statesmen, Painters," &c. Two Volumes, post 8vo., with fine Portraits.

LIEUT.-COLONEL FLETCHER.

THE HISTORY OF THE PRESENT

AMERICAN WAR, from its Commencement to the Conclusion of the Campaign of 1863. By Lieut.-Col. FLETCHER, Scots Fusilier Guards. With numerous Plans of Battles. 8vo.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF MUSIC.

By Dr. SCHLÜSTER, Translated and Edited by F. CECILIA TUBBS. Post 8vo.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING NEW NOVELS:—

LORD LYNN'S WIFE.

2 Vols., Post 8vo.

UNCLE SILAS.

By the Author of "WYLDER'S HAND."

BELFOREST.

By the Author of "LADIES OF BEVER HOLLOW," and "MEADOWLEIGH."

THE ARMOURER'S DAUGHTER.

By the Author of "WHITEFRIARS." 3 Vols. &c. &c.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington Street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

THE READER.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

122, FLEET STREET, LONDON.
MESSRS. JOHN MAXWELL & CO.'S
LIST OF NEW WORKS.

NEW NOVEL, by the Author of "LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET," &c.

Three Volumes, price 31s. 6d.,

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE.

Reprinted from Temple Bar Magazine.

N.B.—The whole of the First Edition of this Novel was exhausted on the first day of publication. A Second Edition is now on Sale, and a Third is in active preparation to avoid delay.

[Ready.]

Three Volumes, price 31s. 6d.,

GASPAR TRENCHARD.

By BRACEBRIDGE HEMYNG.

[Shortly.]

Illustrated with Photograph-Portraits from Authentic Pictures, painted, by Royal Commands, by the Most Eminent Artists of the Periods.

In Two Volumes, price 42s.,

ROYAL FAVOURITES.

By SUTHERLAND MENZIES.

. This most important work has been in preparation over two years.

[In the press.]

Two Volumes, price 21s.,

ECCENTRIC PERSONAGES.

By WILLIAM RUSSELL, LL.D.

[Ready.]

Two Volumes, price 21s.,

HISTORIC BYEWAYS.

By SIR C. F. LASCELLES WRAXALL, BART.,
Author of "Caroline Matilda," &c.

[Ready.]

Two Volumes, price 21s.,

ASKERDALE PARK.

A NOVEL.

By A CLERGYMAN.

[Ready.]

Three Volumes, price 31s. 6d.,

THE BEE HUNTERS.

By GUSTAVE AIMARD.

[Ready.]

Three Volumes, price 31s. 6d.,

SINGED MOTHS.

By C. J. COLLINS.

Author of "Sackville Chase," "The Man in Chains," &c.

[In the press.]

Three Volumes, price 31s. 6d.,

MARTIN TOBIN.

By LADY CAMPBELL.

[Shortly.]

Three Volumes, price 31s. 6d.,

BARRY O'BYRNE.

By the Author of "Sir Victor's Choice," "Bertie Bray," &c.

[In the press.]

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

This day, in Two Volumes, price 21s.,

DWELLERS on the THRESHOLD.

By W. H. DAVENPORT ADAMS.

Author of "Famous Beauties and Historic Women," &c.

FIFTH EDITION.—This day, at all Libraries,

HENRY DUNBAR.

By the Author of "LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET," &c.

NEW NOVEL, in Three Vols., at all Libraries,

DANGEROUS CONNEXIONS.

This day, Two Vols., 8vo., with an Original Map, price 32s.,

MEXICO,

ANCIENT AND MODERN.

By MICHEL CHEVALIER.

Member of the Institute, and Senator of France.

NEW NOVEL, by the Author of "Sir Victor's Choice," &c.,

Second Edition, at all Libraries,

BERTIE BRAY.

This day, Two Volumes, 8vo., 32s.

FORTY YEARS IN AMERICA.

By THOMAS LOW NICHOLS, M.D.

"No book we have ever read gave us anything like so clear and vivid an idea of America and American life."—*Saturday Review*.

This day, at all Libraries, in Three Volumes,

THE MAN IN CHAINS.

By the Author of "Sackville Chase," &c.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

BREAKFAST IN BED. By G. A. SALA. 2s.

CROSS OF HONOUR. By Author of "Sir Victor's Choice." 2s.

REV. ALFRED HOBLUSH AND HIS CURACIES. 2s.

SECRETS OF MY OFFICE. 2s.

ETON SCHOOL DAYS. 2s. [Ready.]

LONDON: JOHN MAXWELL & CO., 122, FLEET STREET.

THE BIGLOW PAPERS.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, PRICE 1s.,

A SECOND SERIES OF THE BIGLOW PAPERS.

By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

AUTHORIZED EDITION.

ALSO NOW READY, THIRD EDITION, EXTRA CLOTH, PRICE 2s. 6d.,

THE BIGLOW PAPERS, BY J. RUSSELL LOWELL.

FIRST SERIES.

WITH PREFACE BY THE AUTHOR OF "TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS."

LONDON: TRÜBNER & CO., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS

OF

DR. CORNWELL, F.R.G.S.

"A very useful series of Educational Works, of which Dr. Cornwell is either author or editor. It ('The Geography for Beginners') is an admirable introduction. There is vast difficulty in writing a good elementary book, and Dr. Cornwell has shown himself possessed of that rare combination of faculties which is required for the task."—*John Bull*.

MAP BOOK FOR BEGINNERS; consisting of Twelve Pages of Maps (above Seventy, large and small). Price 1s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. coloured.

BOOK OF BLANK MAPS. Price 1s.

BOOK OF MAP PROJECTIONS. The Lines of Latitude and Longitude only to the above Maps. Price 1s.

GEOGRAPHY FOR BEGINNERS. By JAMES CORNWELL, Ph.D., F.R.G.S. 16th Edition. 1s.

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. 35th Edition, 3s. 6d.; or, with Thirty Maps on Steel, 5s. 6d.

A SCHOOL ATLAS: consisting of Thirty beautifully executed Maps on Steel. 2s. 6d. plain; 4s. coloured.

. Recent Geographical Discoveries and Changes are embodied in the current editions of the above Works.

THE YOUNG COMPOSER; or, Progressive Exercises in English Composition. 27th Edition, 1s. 6d.

A KEY TO THE YOUNG COMPOSER; with Hints as to the mode of using the Book. 7th Edition. 3s.

ALLEN AND CORNWELL'S SCHOOL GRAMMAR, with very Copious Exercises, and a Systematic View of the Formation and Derivation of Words, together with Anglo-Saxon, Latin, and Greek Lists, which explain the Etymology of above 7000 English Words. 35th Edition, 2s. red leather; 1s. 9d., cloth.

GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS. 43rd Edition. 1s., cloth; 9d., sewed.

SELECT ENGLISH POETRY for the Use of Schools and Young Persons in General. Edited by the late Dr. ALLEN. 12th Edition, price 4s.

DR. ALLEN'S EUTROPIUS. With a Dictionary. New Edition. 3s.

SCHOOL ARITHMETIC, hitherto called ARITHMETIC for BEGINNERS. 7th Edition, price 1s.

KEY TO SCHOOL ARITHMETIC. With numerous Suggestions, special and general, for teaching Arithmetic. Price 4s. 6d.

THE SCIENCE OF ARITHMETIC. By JAMES CORNWELL, Ph.D., and JOSHUA G. FITCH, M.A. 9th Edition, corrected and enlarged, price 4s. 6d.

LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.; HAMILTON, ADAMS, & CO. EDINBURGH: OLIVER & BOYD.

Nearly ready, price 3s. 6d., post free,

Gutch's Literary and Scientific REGISTER AND ALMANACK FOR 1865.

"A more portable compendium can scarcely be imagined."—*Times*.

LONDON: W. STEVENS, 421, STRAND.

MR. NEWBY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. MACKENZIE DANIEL.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

By the Author of "After Long Years," "Miriam's Sorrow," &c.

[This day.]

THE QUEEN OF THE SEAS.

By the Author of "The Two Midshipmen," "The Lily of Devon," "The Medora," "The Frigate and the Lugger," &c.

[This day.]

A SECOND EDITION OF

WONDROUS STRANGE.

"It may justly claim rank amongst the most powerful tales of its kind. It is the most exciting, the least repulsive, and the best written sensation novel that has been submitted to our notice."—*Athenaeum*.

"It is full of fire and vigour."—*Morning Post*.

A HEART TWICE WON.

"Will be read with the liveliest interest."—*Public Opinion*.

"The pleasant, facile style and the naturalness of its dialogue deserve cordial praise."—*Reader*.

"The plot is neither extravagant nor stale."—*London Review*.

"A simple story, pleasantly told."—*Bell's Messenger*.

THE FOE ON THE HEARTH.

"Crowded with incidents of the most astounding description."—*Reader*.

"The incidents follow one another so rapidly that the reader goes on with unflagging interest to the end."—*Bell's Messenger*.

ON CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

A GUIDE FOR TRAVELLERS IN SEARCH OF HEALTH.

By T. M. MADDEN, M.D., F.R.C.S.

HEROIC IDYLS, and Other Poems.

By THE LATE WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

(His Last Work.)

IN THE PRESS.

ENGLISH AMERICA; or, Pictures of Canadian Places and People. By S. P. DAY, Author of "Down South." Two Volumes, 21s.

PRINCE HASSAN'S CARPET. By HOPE LUTTRELL. One Volume.

NELLIE MILES. A Tale of Real Life. By RAE RAE. One Volume.

FORTUNE'S FOOTBALL. A Novel. By MRS. MEEKER.

CECIL FORRESTER. A Novel. By F. SHERIDAN.

A LIFE'S CURSE.

By the Author of "A LOST LIFE; OR, THE HISTORY OF A PORTRAIT."

IN THE FAMILY HERALD.

AN EXCELLENT GIFT BOOK.

On the 20th instant, Sixth Edition, price 5s.; by post, 5s. 6d.,

OPPEN'S POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM AND CATALOGUE.

REVISED AND CORRECTED BY HENRY WHYMPER, Esq.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF SOME OF THE RAREST STAMPS.

THE ALBUM, PRICE 3s. 6d., BY POST, 3s. 10d., MAY BE HAD SEPARATELY.

LONDON: W. STEVENS, 421, STRAND.

THE READER.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

Now ready, in One Handsome Volume, 8vo., with Portrait, price 12s., cloth,

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND MINISTRY OF THE REV. THOMAS RAFFLES, D.D., LL.D., &c., &c.

By THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES, Esq., B.A.,
Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Stipendiary Magistrate for the Borough of Liverpool.

LONDON: JACKSON, WALFORD, AND HODDER, 27, PATERNOSTER ROW.

With 24 Coloured Plates, folio, price £1. 1s.,

Picturesque Garden Plans. A Practical Guide to the Laying-out, Ornamentation, and Arrangement of Villa Gardens, Town Squares, and Open Spaces of a quarter of an acre to four acres. For the use of practical gardeners, architects, builders, and amateurs. By R. SIEBECK, Superintendent of Public Gardens, Vienna; adapted to English Gardens, &c., by JOSEPH NEWTON, F.R.H.S.

London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly.

TOMLINSON'S HANDY GUIDE.

Just published, beautifully Illustrated, price 1s.,

Tomlinson's Handy Guide of Ben RHYDDING, BOLTON ABBEY, and the NEIGHBOURHOOD.

The Guide gives a full description of this beautiful district, with its varied walks and drives. It also points out its remarkable suitability as a resort for invalids, convalescents, and those who merely require relaxation in a salubrious air.

London: R. HARDWICKE, Piccadilly; and J. TOMLINSON, Bookseller, Ilkley.

Next week, in a volume of 450 pages, 6s., cloth, The

Domestic Service Guide to House-

KEEPING: Practical Cookery; Pickling and Preserving; Household Work; Dairy Management; the Table and Dessert; Cellarage of Wines; Home-Brewing and Wine-Making; the Boudoir and Dressing-Room; Invalid Diet; Travelling; Stable Economy; Gardening, &c. From the best and latest Authorities and the Communications of Heads of Families; being a Complete Handbook to the Duties of Household Servants.

Lockwood & Co., 7, Stationers' Hall Court.

Recently published, price 6d.,

Hydropathy in London. By RICHARD METCALFE, Esq.

LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's, E.C.; 9, Vere Street, W. and at the HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, New Barnet.

Second Edition, Corrected and Revised, post free, 7d., in cloth, 1s. 1d.,

The Teeth: a Practical Treatise, with the Best Means of Restoring them when Defective or Lost. By A. ESKELL, Esq., Surgeon-Dentist.

"We can recommend its perusal to those who wish to preserve their teeth, and to those who know the value of them."—*Daily News*.

London: CLEMENTS, Little Pulteney Street.

Incentives to Prayer; being

DEVOTIONAL PASSAGES SELECTED from the PSALMS. Square fcap. 8vo., in cloth flush, 1s.; or edges turned in, 1s. 6d.; French morocco, 2s.; extra gilt, 2s. 6d.

"An elegantly-printed volume, each page bordered with double red lines, within which, in monkish characters in red, are printed verses of praise. . . . A handsome book to lie on a table."—*READER*.

WHITTAKER & Co., Ave Maria Lane.

Just published, crown 8vo., cloth, 5s.,

Christian Spiritualism: wherein is shown the Extension of the Human Faculties by the Application of Modern Spiritual Phenomena according to the Doctrine of Christ.

London: EMILY FAITHFULL.

NEW BOOK OF GAMES.

Imperial 32mo., price 1s., sewed,

How to Play Chess, Billiards, BAGATELLE, WHIST, LOO, CRIBBAGE, DRAUGHTS, BACKGAMMON, DOMINOES, and MINOR GAMES AT CARDS.

London: W. STEVENS, 421, Strand.

Just published, in crown 8vo., price 6s., cloth,

TOSSED ON THE WAVES: A STORY OF YOUNG LIFE.

By EDWIN HODDER, Author of "Memories of New Zealand Life."

By the Same Author.

Now ready, a Second and Cheaper Edition, price 2s. 6d., cloth,

THE JUNIOR CLERK.

A TALE OF CITY LIFE. With a Preface by W. EDWYN SHIPTON, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

"Lively in style, and natural in dialogue and incident, the 'Junior Clerk' is a tale which cannot but have a healthy influence."—*READER*.

LONDON: JACKSON, WALFORD, AND HODDER, 27, PATERNOSTER ROW.

Just published, in One Volume, 8vo., price 10s. 6d.,

ERRORS in MODERN SCIENCE and THEOLOGY. By JAMES A. SMITH, Author of "Atheisms of Geology," &c.

CONTENTS:—Astronomy—Chemistry—Geology—Electricity—Colenso and the Pentateuch—Theology, &c.

MURRAY & Co., 13, Paternoster Row.

LONDON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

On the 25th, price 4s.,

LIVY—BOOK XXI. Literally Trans-

lated, and Illustrated with Notes, Original and Selected; Historical, Topographical, and Exegetic. By HENRY OWGAN, LL.D., formerly University Scholar and Senior Moderator in Classics, T.C.D., Translator of Demosthenes, Sallust, Virgil, Horace, &c.

MURRAY & Co., 13, Paternoster Row.

NEW NOVEL by the AUTHOR of "ANGELO."

On the 25th, at all Libraries, in Two Vols.,

REVERSES.

A Work Full of startling and lifelike incidents.

MURRAY & Co., 13, Paternoster Row.

THE ART OF ILLUMINATING

WITHOUT A MASTER. A New Work, with Full Instructions in Colouring, and a simple method of making Raised Gold Ornamentations. With Eight Sheets of Outlines, containing over One Hundred Specimens from the MSS. in the Library of the late GEORGE OFFOR, Esq. Alphabets, &c., and complete Directions for Colouring them like the Originals. Admirably suited for teaching in Schools. Price 5s., post free. Orders must contain remittance.

NEWMAN and OFFOR, 132, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

(Copyright.)

Demy 8vo., extra cloth, 6s. 6d.,

Life: Its Nature, Varieties, and PHENOMENA. By LEO H. GRINDON. Third Edition.

"To those who delight in the exercise of their intellectual powers, these very thoughtful and beautifully-written reflections will be a welcome boon."—*Sun*.

"Mr. Grindon's book has reached, but will not stop at, the third edition. It is the work of a scholar, a Christian, and a man of real science."—*Morning Herald*.

London: F. PITMAN, 20, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Crown 8vo., cloth, 400 pages, price 5s.,

Hidden Springs. By the Rev. J.

PARKER, of Manchester.

"The sermons of Dr. Parker are especially noticeable for clearness of thought and language. All seems as if it were written with a pencil of light. . . . Nature is everywhere in the ascendant, and hence its matchless force. . . . There is no speaking for speaking's sake, no display of any kind; every word is an arrow directed to the mark."—*British Standard*.

London: F. PITMAN, 20, Paternoster Row, E.C.

280 pp., cloth, lettered, price 3s.

Vegetable Cookery.—Pastry, Pickling, &c.

London: F. PITMAN, 20, Paternoster Row, E.C.

NEW NOVEL.

Will shortly be published, Two Volumes,

NUMBER THIRTY-ONE.

London: F. PITMAN, 20, Paternoster Row, E.C.

LIST OF NEW WORKS

TO BE PUBLISHED BY

W. P. NIMMO, Edinburgh.

I.

Six Volumes, 8vo.,

A LIBRARY EDITION, THOROUGHLY REVISED, OF
**TYTLER'S
HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.**

II.

Demy 8vo., cloth,

**MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS
OF SIR RICHARD STEELE,**

Soldier, Dramatist, Essayist, and Patriot. With his Correspondence and Notices of his Contemporaries. Portraits on Steel.

By H. R. MONTGOMERY,

Author of "Life of Sir Isaac Bickerstaff," "Thomas Moore: his Life, Writings, and Contemporaries," &c.

III.

Just published, crown 8vo., limp cloth, price 1s. 6d.,

A CHEAP EDITION OF

HEAVEN OUR HOME.

IV.

A NEW WORK BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
TABOR'S TEACHINGS:

OR, THE VEIL LIFTED.

Crown 8vo., cloth antique, price 3s. 6d.

V.

THE BOOK OF WIT AND HUMOUR:

A Collection of Witticisms, Humorous Anecdotes, and Articles, selected from the Authors of all Countries.

EDITED BY ALEXANDER HISLOP,

Author of "The Proverbs of Scotland," &c.

To be completed in Sixteen or Eighteen Monthly Parts. Royal 8vo., price One Shilling each.

VI.

A NEW NOVEL.

Two Volumes, crown 8vo., cloth,

NELLY DEANE:

A STORY OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

VII.

NEW AND POPULAR EDITION OF

THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND:

From the Accession of Alexander III. to the Union.

By PATRICK FRASER TYTLER, F.R.S.E., and F.A.S.

Four Volumes, crown 8vo., price 18s.

VIII.

CLASSICAL BIOGRAPHY:
FROM PLUTARCH.

Crown 8vo., cloth extra, gilt edges, price 3s. 6d.

IX.

ENGLISH CHARACTERS:

From the Writings of Butler, Overbury, and Earles.

Crown 8vo., cloth extra, gilt edges, price 3s. 6d.

X.

Royal 8vo., cloth, price 5s., uniform with the "Tercentenary Shakespeare."

THE

COMPLETE WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS.

EDITED BY ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

With Life and Variorum Notes.

* * * This Edition of Burns's Works is reprinted from Allan Cunningham's Edition, published in 1834. It contains the Poetical Works complete, a full Collection of the Letters, together with the Correspondence between Burns and Clarinda, Remarks on Scottish Song, Commonplace Books, &c., &c., and a beautiful Portrait of the Author, engraved on Steel.

XI.

Uniform with the "Tercentenary Shakespeare."

THE

ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT.

Translated from the Arabic. An entirely New Edition, illustrated with upwards of One Hundred original Engravings on Wood.

Uniform with the "Tercentenary Shakespeare."

JOSEPHUS:

The Whole Works of Flavius Josephus, the Jewish Historian. Translated by WHISTON. Illustrated, with Portrait, on Steel.

XIII.

Post 8vo., boards, price 2s. 6d.,

A CHEAP EDITION OF

GLIMPSES OF REAL LIFE

As seen in the Theatrical World and in Bohemia; being the Confessions of PETER PATERSON, a Strolling Comedian.

XIV.

Crown 8vo., cloth, price 3s. 6d.,

OLD WORLD AND YOUNG WORLD.

By JOHN HEITON,

Author of "The Castles of Edinburgh."

EDINBURGH: WILLIAM P. NIMMO.

LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.

THE READER.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

D. NUTT'S DEPOT FOR FOREIGN LITERATURE.

FOREIGN BOOKS, OLD & NEW, IN EVERY BRANCH OF LITERATURE.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY IMPORTATIONS FROM THE CONTINENT.

ORDERS FOR BOOKS NOT IN STOCK EXECUTED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

Periodicals and Newspapers supplied by post.

CATALOGUES GRATIS.

LONDON: 270, STRAND, W.C.

Just published, the First Volume, 382 pp., 8vo., price 7s.,
OUR GREAT WRITERS
A COURSE OF LECTURES UPON ENGLISH LITERATURE.

With Numerous Quotations and Analyses of the Principal Works.

By CHARLES EDWARD TURNER,
Professor of English Literature in the Imperial Alexander Lyceum.

* * THE SEVEN LECTURES ON SHAKESPEARE OCCUPY 124 PAGES

St. Petersburg: A. MUNK, 14, Nevelsky Prospect.
LONDON: D. NUTT; TRÜBNER & CO.; HAMILTON, ADAMS, & CO

J. ROTHSCHILD, 14, RUE DE BUCI, à PARIS.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

OF
M. HENRY LECOQ,

Membre de l'Institut, Professeur d'Histoire Naturelle.

1 vol. in-8, price 6s. 6d.,

I.—Les Eaux Minérales, considérées dans leurs rapports avec la Chimie et la Géologie.

1 vol. in-8, price 6s.,

II.—Les Eaux Minérales du Massif Centrale de la France, considérées dans leurs rapports avec la Chimie et la Géologie.

SPLENDID COLOURED ATLAS, IN 24 SHEETS,

Price £10,

III.—Carte Géologique du Département du Puy-de-Dôme (Central France). This splendid Atlas, in 24 Sheets, is in Chromolithography.

9 vols. in-8, with Plates col., price £2. 18s.,

IV.—Etudes sur la Géographie Botanique de l'Europe, et en particulier sur la Végétation du Plateau Central de la France.

1 vol. in-8, price 1s. 9d.,

V.—Scenes du Monde Anime. "Les Saisons."

Paris: J. ROTHSCHILD, Publisher, 14, Rue de Buci.

FOR THE OYSTER SEASON, 1864.

New Edition, fcap. 8vo., illustrated by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, in elegant binding, price 1s.,

THE OYSTER;

WHERE, HOW, AND WHEN TO FIND, BREED, COOK, AND EAT IT.

With a New Chapter—

THE OYSTER-SEEKER IN LONDON.

"Nobody but a man in love with his subject could have written this book. It is full of the most varied information, which is conveyed to the reader in a familiar, agreeable, and chatty manner. There is nothing the lover of oysters can want to know in relation to this succulent and interesting little creature but he may find it in this volume. After reading it from beginning to end, and revelling in remembered and anticipated feasts of natives, pandores, and powdoodles, we close the book, exclaiming,

'Let those eat now who never ate before,
And those who always eat now eat the more.'"

—READER.

"A complete oyster-eater's manual, which ought to be upon every supper-table, and which no fishmonger's shop should be without."—*Saturday Review*.

"Although oysters at times are out of season, this little book about them will continue seasonable. It is entirely for the multitude of oyster-eaters, as the author states: 'I am not writing a book for the man of science; I could not if I would. It is for those who love oysters for the eating, that I have turned author.'"

"Certain of general sympathy, the author of this book pours forth much learning, taste, and gastronomic experience on this delicious mollusc. The book is altogether a pleasant mixture of eating, and cooking, and digesting, and zoology, and ancient classics, and modern, pleasant supper-parties. British oysters are lauded to the utmost by this author—they are a great credit to the country, and should be as much loved and honoured among us as Magna Charta. What he has to say should be listened to by all who swallow oysters and agreeable writing with gusto."—*Spectator*.

TRÜBNER & CO., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

GEOGRAPHERS and TOURISTS derive additional pleasure in their Rambles by being acquainted with MINERALS, ROCKS, and FOSSILS. Mr. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand, London, has had upwards of twenty years' experience in giving practical instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen; and from his extensive Collection, comprising many thousand Specimens, persons are enabled, in a dozen or twenty Lessons, to acquire sufficient knowledge to identify all the ordinary components of Crystalline and Volcanic Rocks, and most of the Minerals and Metals used in the Arts.

MR. TENNANT'S LECTURES at KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, on "MINERALOGY APPLIED TO GEOLOGY AND THE ARTS," will commence October 7th, and terminate at Christmas. (Wednesday and Friday mornings, from 9 till 10.) Fee, £2. 2s.

Another Course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology will be delivered on Wednesday Evenings, from 8 till 9. These begin October 12, and will be continued to Easter 1865. Fee, £1. 11s. 6d.

TO PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.—

WANTED by a GENTLEMAN representing a highly respectable House, a COMMISSION. He has a first-class Connection with the Booksellers, &c., of England and Scotland. Address—B. Y., 67, Great Guildford Street, Southwark.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY

(LIMITED).

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.—NOTICE.

Subscribers to MUDIE'S LIBRARY are respectfully informed that arrangements have again been made with the leading Publishers for an early and abundant supply, during the ensuing Season, of all forthcoming Books of merit and general interest.

The Collection of STANDARD WORKS, to which all Subscribers have ready access, and which is now, by many Thousand Volumes, the largest in the world, will also be still further augmented from time to time by the addition of Copies of the New Editions of those Works of the best Authors which are still in demand.

Book Societies, in direct communication with the Library, are now established in nearly every Town and Village of the Kingdom. Two or three friends, in any neighbourhood, may unite in one Subscription, and obtain a constant succession of the best Books as they appear on moderate terms.

Revised Lists of the Principal Works at present in Circulation, and Catalogues of Surplus Copies withdrawn for Sale, at greatly reduced prices, are now ready, and will be forwarded, postage free, on application.

NEW OXFORD STREET, October 1, 1864.

"CHI LEGGE REGGE."

THE ENGLISH & FOREIGN LIBRARY COMPANY, LIMITED.

15, OLD BOND STREET, W.

The Company guarantee the circulation of ALL NEW WORKS of interest or value immediately after publication. The Library embraces special Departments of Science and the Liberal Professions, and of FOREIGN LITERATURE in all its branches.

Detailed Terms of Subscription at the Chief Office, and at the Depôts of the Company in Town and Country, forwarded free on application.

SAMUEL BEVAN, Secretary.

HATCHARD & CO., BOOKSELLERS, BY APPOINTMENT, TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Publishers. Bibles and Prayer-Books.
New Publications of Merit. Children's Books & Periodicals.
Books Bound. Libraries Arranged.
Books forwarded by Post. Liberal Discount for Cash.

187, PICCADILLY, W.

TEGG'S PORTRAITS OF EMINENT MEN.

Engraved on Steel, price 5s. each, free by post. Framing Sizes affixed.

BRIGHT (JOHN, M.P.), 20 by 15.

CORBEN (RICHARD, M.P.), 23 by 15½.

GUMMING (Rev. JOHN), 21½ by 17.

DENISON (EDMUND, M.P.), 20 by 15.

DUFF (Rev. ALEXANDER), 16½ by 21½.

PALMERSTON (Lord), 22½ by 15½.

ZETLAND (Earl of), Grand Master of the Freemasons, 20½ by 17.

LONDON: WILLIAM TEGG, PANCRAS LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

Price 5s. Size, 22½ by 15½.

PALMERSTON (LORD), PORTRAIT OF.
Engraved on Steel, by J. SMYTH.

LONDON: WILLIAM TEGG, PANCRAS LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

Price 5s.; Size, 20 by 15.

BRIGHT (JOHN, M.P.), PORTRAIT OF.
Engraved by J. SMYTH.

LONDON: WILLIAM TEGG, PANCRAS LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

VALUABLE LITERARY PROPERTY

TO BE DISPOSED OF: The COPYRIGHT and STOCK of a CONTROVERSIAL PERIODICAL, which has been published for the last fourteen years, and has an established reputation. Twenty volumes have already been published. For further particulars apply by letter only to A. B., care of E. EVANS, 28, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

Second Edition, demy 8vo., 10s. 6d.,

THE LIFE OF JESUS.

BY ERNEST RENAN,

MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

"The view of most educated English laymen at present is something of this kind:—they are aware that many questions may be asked, difficult or impossible to answer satisfactorily, about the creation of the world, the flood, and generally on the historical portion of the Old Testament; but they suppose that if the authority of the Gospel history can be well ascertained, the rest may and must be taken for granted. The point of their disbelief, towards which they are trenching their way, through the weak places of the Pentateuch, is the Gospel narrative itself. Whatever difficulty there may be in proving the ancient Hebrew books to be the work of the writers whose names they bear, no one would have cared to challenge their genuineness who was thoroughly convinced of the resurrection of our Lord. And the real object of these speculations lies open before us, in the now notorious work of M. Renan, which is shooting through Europe with a rapidity which recalls the era of Luther."—*Fraser's Magazine*, Jan., 1864.

PREADAMITE LITERATURE.

AN ESSAY

ON THE

AGE AND ANTIQUITY

OF THE

BOOK OF NABATHÆAN AGRICULTURE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE POSITION

OF THE

SEMITIC NATIONS

IN THE HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION.

An Inaugural Lecture Delivered by M. ERNEST RENAN, on assuming the Chair of Hebrew in the Imperial Institute of France.

In crown 8vo., bound in cloth, price 3s. 6d.,

"In his own sphere M. Renan is not only a charming but a profound writer. If not the first Semitic scholar of the day, as his special admirers boast, he is at least worthy to take rank with the first scholars—the Chwolsonas, Ewalds, Meyers, Curetons, of England, Russia, and Germany. Yielding perhaps to each of these writers in knowledge of a particular language, he excels them all in general acquaintance with the many and varied forms of Semitic speech. He is to Semitism what Professor Max Müller is to Arianism—the one living master of the subject, the sole authority competent to deal with all its ramifications, and at the same time to pronounce judgment upon it in its entirety. He is also—thanks to his Gallic blood and training—a subtle and acute critic. . . . A more complete and crushing refutation never came under our notice. After this we hope we shall hear no more of 'Pre-Adamite Literature,' 'Babylonian civilization of four thousand years before Christ,' and the like; or, at least, that the work of Kuthami will not be quoted in proof of them. The post-Christian date of that work is, we think we may say, completely established."—*Header*.

We hope our readers will avail themselves extensively of this well-executed translation of the Essay, to acquaint themselves with the merits of a claim to a literature older than the days of Noah, and to Adam himself."—*Clerical Journal*.

"This famous Inaugural Lecture, which led to M. Renan's suspension (on account of its 'Advanced School of Christianity' tendencies), is extremely characteristic of the author."—*London Review*.

LONDON: TRÜBNER & CO., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.

Price 16s.,

Revue des Eaux et Forêts—

ÉCONOMIE FORESTIÈRE—REBOISEMENT—BOIS DE MARINE—COMMERCE DES BOIS—CHASSE—LOUVETERIE—PÊCHE—PISCICULTURE—MÉTALLURGIE—LÉGISLATION ET JURISPRUDENCE. Publié par M. FRÉZARD, avec le concours et la collaboration de MM. PARADE, Directeur de l'École Impériale Forestière de Nancy; le BARON DE STEVENS, Grand Maître des Eaux et Forêts de Prusse; le Cte. DE LAPPAREUX, Directeur des Constructions Navales, &c. 12 nos. par an.

J. ROTHSCHILD, 14, RUE DE BUCI, à PARIS.

ALMANACS AND COMPENDIUMS

FOR 1865.

MANY NOVELTIES ARE IN PREPARATION.

F. BOHN & CO., 3, MEADOW PLACE, KENNINGTON OVAL, S.

THE READER.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

Education.

CLERICAL, SCHOLASTIC, & MEDICAL AGENCY OFFICES.

78, BOROUGH ROAD, S.E.
Office Hours, 11 till 5.

Tutors, Governesses, Companions, Lady Housekeepers, &c., may speedily meet with Engagements through the medium of these Offices. No charge to Principals requiring the above. Advowsons, Schools, and Practices immediately transferred on the most Moderate Terms. Schools recommended and pupils introduced. All communications strictly confidential. Mr. E. HARRIS, Superintendent.

GOVERNESS, OR COMPANION.—A highly-respectable, well-educated LADY is desirous of meeting with a RE-ENGAGEMENT in either of the above capacities. Can teach English, French, Music, Singing, and Drawing. A comfortable home of more importance than large salary. Mr. E. HARRIS, 78, Borough Road, S.E.

EDUCATION. TUTORS. GOVERNESSES.

HEADS OF FAMILIES, or PRINCIPALS of SCHOOLS, requiring GOVERNESSES or TUTORS, have competent candidates introduced to them, free of charge, by stating their requirements to Mr. MAIR (late Mair and Son, established 1833), Educational Agent, 217, Piccadilly (Corner of Regent Circus), removed from Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.

Mr. MAIR, editor of *The Scholastic Directory* and *The Monthly Register*, and author of "Scholastic Experience," "History of Westminster School," &c., recommends Schools to Parents and Guardians, gratis. He can always introduce pupils into first-class establishments on very reduced terms. School property transferred. Pupils exchanged, &c.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A CLERGYMAN, M.A. of Cambridge, residing near Richmond, experienced in Tuition, and possessing highly satisfactory Testimonials, is desirous of meeting with a Pupil. Address—BETA, HISCOCKS and Son's Library, Richmond, Surrey.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN, experienced in Tuition, Master at a Public School, has some hours every morning disengaged. He teaches CLASSICS, FRENCH, GERMAN, COMPOSITION, &c. Distance no object. For Terms apply to "LECTURER," care of Messrs. Hatton and Son, 90, Chancery Lane, W.C.

DR. BEHR, FORMERLY HEAD MASTER OF HYDE ABBEY SCHOOL, WINCHESTER, is now conducting an Establishment on similar principles at THE GRANGE, EWELE, near EPSOM, SURREY. He is assisted by resident Graduates from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Paris, and prepares Pupils for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, NAVAL AND MILITARY COLLEGES, and COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS. For Prospectuses and Reference, apply as above.

TO LADIES, COLLEGES and SCHOOLS.—A married Lecturer and Professor of Modern Languages would be glad to extend his connection. Terms moderate. Distance no object. For Particulars apply to "PROFESSOR," University Tutorial Association, 9, Pall Mall East.

EDUCATION in GERMANY, Heidelberg.—Dr. GASPEY'S Prospectus may be had of Mr. CULVERWELL, 21, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

PARIS: YOUNG LADIES' EDUCATION.—Established at Paris-Passy, by Madame DUCHESNE, and directed by Mesdames VERTEUIL and LEMAIRE, 56, Rue de la Tour. This INSTITUTION, situated in a most healthful neighbourhood, remote from the business quarter, presents all the advantages of salubrity and comfort, which render the boarding schools *extra muros* so much in favour. It has a large shrubbery thickly planted with trees, an extensive garden, and commodious dormitories, and is in close proximity with the Bois de Boulogne. The course of study is most complete, and includes the living languages and the elegant arts. A physician is specially attached to the Institute. The terms vary with the age of the Pupils.

A detailed Prospectus of the Establishment, and the Studies pursued in it, will be sent, on application, to any address. References can be given to some of the best English families, whose children have been educated there.

EDUCATION (Superior) IN FRANCE.—BEAULIEU HOUSE ACADEMY for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, at Guines, near Calais, conducted by Mr. L. LIBOREL, who is assisted by eminent French, English, and German professors. Terms moderate. No extras—no vacation. For prospectuses and references apply to M. LIBOREL, as above.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—CHATEAU de l'Etoile, SEMINARY for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Mesdames COLLIER and LIBOREL, at Guines, near Calais. This establishment, so advantageously carried on these last thirty years, leaves nothing to be wished for as regards sound and ladylike education. Terms moderate. No extras—no vacation. For prospectuses and references apply to Madame LIBOREL, as above.

ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, near Paris.—The British Chaplain at St. Germain-en-Laye will have TWO VACANCIES for his Term, commencing in August. Pupils are prepared for Diplomacy, for the Army and Navy, &c. French and German Professors are specially engaged in the establishment. The house is large, well situated, and affords all the comforts of an English home. Terms £100 to £150 per annum. Pupils received for the Modern Languages only. Address, post-paid, The British Chaplain, 52, Rue de Lorraine. St. Germain-en-Laye, Paris.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY, FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE.—Dr. HOHAGEN has VACANCIES in his Establishment for YOUNG GENTLEMEN. For terms, references, &c., apply to S. S., Mr. Jones, Printseller, 73, Princes Street, Leicester Square.

ART EXHIBITION for the RELIEF of the DISTRESS in the COTTON DISTRICTS.

BALANCE SHEET.		£. s. d.	
Dr.			
1863.	Received for Pictures, Drawings, Publications, <i>Objets d'Art</i> , &c.....	2656	0 7
"	Ditto Catalogues	57	19 6
"	Ditto Admissions at the Door	294	2 6
		<u>£3008</u>	<u>2 7</u>
Cr.		£. s. d.	
	Paid for Framing, Hanging, and Packing...	83	14 10
	Ditto Wages, Salaries, Catalogues, Printing, and Advertising.....	183	13 0
	Ditto Rent, Gas, Petty Cash, and Small Disbursements.....	182	19 7
1863.	Ditto Instalments :—		
Jan 22.	Central Relief Fund.....	£200	0 0
Feb. 5.	Ditto ditto	500	0 0
April 1.	Ditto ditto	500	0 0
1864.			
Aug. 11.	Ditto ditto	50	0 0
1865.			
Feb. 13.	The Warehousemen and Clerks' Association, Manchester.....	100	0 0
May 11.	Relief Emigration Fund	900	0 0
		Total	2550 0 0
Balance in hand to defray Printing and Posting of Balance Sheet		7	15 2
		<u>£3008</u>	<u>2 7</u>

(Signed) JAMES HEYWOOD, ALFRED BONHAM CARTER, } Treasurers.
Examined with the Vouchers and found correct, EDWD. ROMILLY.

There has been a delay in the production of this Balance Sheet, which has arisen from the fact that the Accounts were kept open until recently in order to dispose of the surplus copies of the Lancashire Poems and some *Objets d'Art*.

TO CLERGYMEN, CHURCHWARDENS, AND ARCHITECTS (ONLY).

GILBERT J. FRENCH, Bolton, Lancashire, sends, post free on application, an Illustrated CATALOGUE of his MANUFACTURES for Use in the Church of England, including full particulars of Communion Linens, Altar Cloths, Carpets, Robes, Surplices, &c. Having no authorized agents, all orders are executed exclusively at Bolton, and delivered carriage free when the railway arrangements admit of prepayment. Direct communication by letter is respectfully invited as most convenient, satisfactory, and economical.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This Delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS. The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE. * * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the PROPRIETORS, Worcester; Messrs. CROSBIE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. BARCLAY and SOX, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CAUTION.—COCKS'S CELEBRATED

READING SAUCE, for Fish, Game, Steaks, Soups, Gravies, Hot and Cold Meats, and unrivalled for general use, is sold by all respectable Dealers in Sauces. It is manufactured only by the Executors of the Sole Proprietor, CHARLES COCKS, 6, DUKE STREET, READING, the Original Sauce Warehouse.

ALL OTHERS ARE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

MESSRS WOTHERSPOON & CO. have been appointed Starch Purveyors to H.R.H. the PRINCESS OF WALES. This Starch is used in the ROYAL LAUNDRY, and was awarded a PRIZE MEDAL, 1862. Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, &c.

WOTHERSPOON & Co., Glasgow and London.

SOFT, DELICATE, and WHITE SKINS.

With a DELIGHTFUL and LASTING FRAGRANCE, by using FIELD'S CELEBRATED UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS, 4d. and 6d. each.

Sold by all Chandlers and Grocers throughout the Kingdom; but the Public should ask for Field's, and see that the names of J. C. and J. FIELD are on each packet, box, and tablet.

Wholesale and for exportation, at the Works, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, S. Where also may be obtained their Prize Medal Paraffine Candles.

CANDLES.—The NEW CANDLE.—Self-

lighting. No Holder or Paper or Scraping. PATENTED. FIELD'S Improved Patent Hard, Snuffless Chamber Candle. SELF-FITTING, Clean, Safe, Economical, and Burns to the End. Sold Everywhere by Grocers and Oilmen; Wholesale and for Export at the Works.

J. C. and J. FIELD'S, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH. Also, FIELD'S CELEBRATED UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS, and PATENT PARAFFINE CANDLES, as supplied to HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

RAILWAY GREASE, COLLIERY ANTI-FRICTION and MILL GREASES, and LUBRICATING OILS.

TURPENTINE, a perfect Substitute for Turpentine, at less than one-third the Price.

PATENT CAZELINE Burning Oil, adapted to all Paraffin and Petroleum Lamps. Terms and Particulars on Application.

CASELL, SMITH, & Co., 80, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

EDUCATION (Superior) in FRANCE.

ALBION-HOUSE PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Madame LIBOREL DELARAVIERE, at Guines, near Calais. Terms moderate. No extras; no vacations. All accomplishments by masters. Prospectuses sent in answer to letters.

THRESHER'S COLOURED FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Next Door to Somerset House, Strand.

MR. HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 52, Fleet Street.

Street, has introduced an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication. —52 Fleet Street. At home from 10 till 5.

TEETH AND PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

—Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, BERNERS STREET, OXFORD STREET, and 448, STRAND (Opposite Charing Cross Railway Station). Established 1820, offer to the Public a medium for supplying Artificial Teeth on a system of PAINLESS DENTISTRY. These Teeth are cheaper, more natural, comfortable, and durable, than any yet produced. They are self-adhesive, affording support to loose teeth, rendering unnecessary either wires or ligatures, require but one visit to fit, and are supplied at prices completely defying competition. Consultation free. Teeth from 5s. Sets, 5, 7, 10, and 15 Guineas, warranted. For the efficacy, utility, and success of this system, vide "Lancet."

* * No connection with any one of the same name.

DENTAL SURGERY.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY'S

IMPROVEMENTS in the CONSTRUCTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Gums, and Palates (on an India-rubber base), are secured by letters patent, dated December, 1862, whereby the continual outlay of new teeth is avoided, and alterations from any cause being easily remedied, all wires and fastenings are unnecessary; sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. Consultations free.

* * No CONNECTION with ANY OF THE SAME NAME.

9, GROSVENOR STREET.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient, are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1ld., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom. CAUTION! Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

THE SKELETON at the BANQUET—or INDIGESTION—can be exorcised by the ESSENTIAL SPIRIT of MELISSUS, the best Tonic, the best Restorative, the most refreshing Cordial.

To be had of Wholesale Patent Medicine Vendors, and all respectable Chemists throughout the Country, in bottles at 2s. 9d. each.

Full Directions for Use on wrappers enclosing the bottles.

THE WINDSOR SCHOOL DESKS (PATENTED). CLASS 29, EXHIBITION 1862.

Each group, seating twenty-four, transforms into—

6 Backed Seats, } for 24, for { 6 Adult Meetings, }
3 Level Tables, } Tea Parties, Treats, }
2 Square Classes, } Sunday Schools. }

Invented for the Royal Free Schools, Windsor, and adopted in Her Majesty's Schools, Osborne, Eton College, and 400 other Schools and Colleges. Specimens at Kensington Museum, and other parts of London.

The Clergy are respectfully invited to examine these Desks.

Illustrated Circular from ALFRED WILLIAMS, Windsor.

PARTRIDGE AND COZENS,

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, 192, FLEET STREET, corner of Chancery Lane.—Carriage paid to the Country on Orders exceeding 20s.—The Largest and most varied Stock in the Kingdom of Note, Letter, and Foolscap Papers, Envelopes, Account and MS. Books, Household Papers, &c.—PARTRIDGE and COZENS' celebrated GUINEA CASE of STATIONERY forwarded free to any Railway Station in England on receipt of Post-office Order.—No CHARGE for Plain Stamping Crests, Arms, or Address on Paper or Envelopes. Coloured Stamping (Relief) reduced to 1s. per 100. Polished Steel Crest Dies engraved for 5s. Business or Address Dies from 3s.—SCHOOL STATIONERY supplied on the most liberal terms.—Illustrated Price List of Inkstands, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cabinets, Postage Scales, Writing Cases, &c., post free. PARTRIDGE and COZENS, 192, Fleet Street, E.C.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—

J. JOSEPH GILLOTT, METALLIC PEN-MAKER to the QUEEN, begs to inform the commercial world, scholastic institutions, and the public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled machinery for making steel pens, he has introduced a new series of his useful productions which, for excellence of temper, quality of material, and, above all, cheapness in price, must ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; they are put up in boxes containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of numerous persons engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his warranted school and public pens, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of writing taught in schools.

Sold retail by all stationers and booksellers. Merchants and wholesale dealers can be supplied at the works, Graham Street, Birmingham; at 91, John Street, New York; and at 37, Gracechurch Street, London.

THE READER.

15 OCTOBER, 1864.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS,

PUBLISHED OR IN PREPARATION BY

ROBERT HARDWICKE, Medical Publisher,

192, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

THE OPHTHALMOSCOPE: Its Varieties and its Use.

From the German of ZANDER: with Notes by R. B. CARTER, F.R.C.S., Eng. Royal 8vo., cloth, price 8s., with 62 Woodcuts and 3 beautifully Coloured Lithographs.

CHEMISTRY.

By Professor BRANDE, D.C.L., F.R.S.L., and Professor ALFRED S. TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., London. Fcap. 8vo., cloth, 900 pages, price 12s. 6d.

"For clearness of language, accuracy of description, extent of information, and freedom from the pedantry and mysticism of modern Chemistry, no other text-book comes into competition with it. . . . The best guide to the study of Chemistry yet given to the world."—*Lancet*.

ON RUPTURE, INGUINAL, CRURAL, and UMBILICAL.

The Anatomy, Pathology, Diagnosis, Cause, and Prevention; with New Methods of effecting a Radical and Permanent Cure. Embodying the Jacksonian Prize Essay for 1861. By Mr. WOOD, F.R.C.S., Eng. (Exam.), Demonstrator of Anatomy at King's College, London; Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital. With numerous Illustrations by Bagg. 8vo., cloth, 12s. 6d.

ON OBSCURE DISEASES OF THE BRAIN

And DISORDERS of the MIND. By Dr. FORBES WINSLOW, D.C.L., Oxon., &c. Third and Cheap Edition, price 10s. 6d.

SKIN DISEASES OF PARASITIC ORIGIN:

Their Nature and Treatment, including the Description and Relations of the Fungi found in Man. By Dr. TILBURY FOX, Physician to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin. With Plates. 8vo., cloth, price 7s. 6d.

ON THE ARCUS SENILIS, OR FATTY DEGENERATION

OF THE CORNEA. With numerous Illustrations. By EDWIN CANTON, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Charing-Cross Hospital. 8vo., cloth, price 10s. 6d.

ON DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY, AND DROPSY.

By Dr. S. J. GOODFELLOW, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the Middlesex Hospital, and Joint-Lecturer on Medicine at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School. Crown 8vo., price 7s. 6d. With Illustrations from Nature by TUFFEN WEST.

ELEMENTS OF THE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF

THE TEETH. By HENRY T. KEMPTON, L.D.S.R.C.S., F.L.S. 8vo., cloth, price 7s. 6d.

ON MALARIA AND MIASMATA,

And their Influence in the Production of Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Cholera, and the Exanthemata. Founded on the Fothergillian Prize Essay for 1859. By Dr. T. HERBERT BAKER, F.R.S., Edin. 8vo., cloth, 8s.

ON OVARIAN DROPSY:

Its Nature, Diagnosis, and Treatment, the Result of Thirty Years' Experience. By I. BAKER BROWN, F.R.C.S. (by Exam.), Senior Surgeon to the London Surgical Home for Diseases of Women, &c. Post 8vo., cloth, 7s.

ON SURGICAL DISEASES OF WOMEN.

By I. BAKER BROWN, F.R.C.S., &c. Second Edition, enlarged, with Engravings, &c. Cloth, 15s.

ON SCARLATINA AND ITS TREATMENT.

By I. BAKER BROWN, F.R.C.S., &c. Second Edition, fcap. 8vo., cloth, 3s.

NOTES ON THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA.

Showing the Additions, Omissions, Change of Nomenclature, and Alterations in the various Compound Preparations. With Doses of those Medicines which are comparatively new. By ADOLPHUS F. HASELDEN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Author of a Translation of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis, 1836. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

IN PREPARATION.

I.

R. G. H. BUTCHER, M.D.,

Lecturer on Clinical Surgery, Mercer's Hospital, Dublin.

ESSAYS AND REPORTS ON OPERATIVE AND CONSERVATIVE SURGERY. 8vo., cloth, profusely Illustrated by Chromo-lithography.

II.

Dr. MARION SIMS,

Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, New York.

CLINICAL NOTES ON UTERINE SURGERY, with special reference to Sterility. 8vo., fully Illustrated.

III.

Dr. RAMSKILL,

Senior Physician to the National Hospital for Epilepsy, Assistant-Physician to the London Hospital.

CLINICAL LECTURES ON THE CURABLE FORMS OF EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS. Delivered at the National Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis.

IV.

Dr. MORELL MACKENZIE.

ON DISEASES OF THE LARYNX: being the Jacksonian Prize Essay for 1863, beautifully illustrated by Chromo-lithography.

V.

Mr. WOOD, F.R.C.S., Eng. (Exam.)

SURGICAL ANATOMY OF THE PELVIS AND PERINEUM IN THE INFANT, YOUNG AND ADULT MALE AND FEMALE: constituting a Guide to Operations upon the Urethra, Bladder, Rectum, and other Pelvic Viscera; and to Diagnosis in some of their Diseases.

VI.

Dr. LIONEL BEALE, F.R.S.

STRUCTURE OF THE SIMPLE TISSUES OF THE HUMAN BODY; with some Observations on the Development, Growth, Nutrition, and Decay; and on certain Changes occurring in Disease; with Observations upon Vital Forces.

VII.

Mr. ERNEST HART,

Ophthalmic Surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, and Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery and Medicine in the School.

OPHTHALMIC CASES FROM HOSPITAL

PRACTICE: with Clinical Commentaries. A Practical Guide to the Modern Treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Disorders of the Vision. Demy 8vo. Illustrated.

VIII.

Mr. T. W. NUNN, F.R.C.S.

THE WARD MANUAL; OR, INDEX OF SURGICAL DISEASE AND INJURY. For the Use of Students.

IX.

Dr. BARNES,

Physician to, and Lecturer on Midwifery at, St. Thomas's Hospital; Physician to the Royal Maternity Charity; Examiner in Midwifery to the Royal College of Physicians.

A MANUAL OF MIDWIFERY.

Fully illustrated.

X.

Dr. H. LAWSON,

Co-Lecturer on Physiology and Histology, St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.

A MANUAL OF HUMAN MICROSCOPIC

ANATOMY, for the Use of Students; embracing, besides the Views adopted by the Author, a succinct Account of the various Doctrines held by the Modern English and Continental Histologists. Containing about 250 Drawings illustrative of the Structure of Tissues.

XI.

Dr. GEORGE HARLEY,

Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, and Lecturer on Practical Physiology and Histology, University College.

STATE MEDICINE.

Fully illustrated in the best style of Chromo-lithography.

XII.

Dr. DUCHENNE, de Boulogne.

ON LOCALISED ELECTRISATION AND ITS APPLICATION TO PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS. Translated from the French, with Additional Notes and Observations, by Jno. N. RADCLIFFE, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent of the National Hospital for the Paralytic and Epileptic.

XIII.

Mr. I. BAKER BROWN, F.R.C.S. (Exam.)

ON THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF CERTAIN FORMS OF INSANITY, EPILEPSY, CATALEPSY, SPINAL IRRITATION, AND HYSTERIC AFFECTIONS IN FEMALES.

XIV.

Dr. TILBURY FOX.

SKIN DISEASES: THEIR DESCRIPTION, PATHOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT. With copious Formulae for the Use of Students and Practitioners. 8vo., price 7s. 6d. [Ready.]

XV.

Mr. J. L. MILTON, M.R.C.S.

THE MODERN TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN; being an Epitome of the Treatment now in Use by the most Eminent Authorities on the Subject, both in England and on the Continent.

XVI.

Dr. MAPOTHER,

Professor of Hygiene, Medical Officer of Health, Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin.

LECTURES ON PUBLIC HEALTH, delivered in the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Fcap. 8vo., 280 pp., Twenty Illustrations, price 2s. 6d. [Ready.]

XVII.

Dr. C. H. SCHAIBLE.

FIRST HELP IN ACCIDENTS; being a Surgical Guide in the Absence of, or before the arrival of, Medical Assistance. For the Use of the Public, especially for Members of both the Military and Naval Services, Volunteers and Travellers. Fully illustrated. [Ready.]

LONDON: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, PICCADILLY.

DUBLIN: FANNIN & CO. EDINBURGH: MACLACHLAN AND STEWART.